



NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • OCTOBER 1958 • \$0.50

# **5 ESSENTIAL PUBLICATIONS for Every Recreation Library**

## **★ In-Service Education for Community Center Leadership (226) . . . . . \$ .85**

Life, enthusiasm, skill, and understanding brought by recreation leaders to their daily work make the community center a real asset to its neighborhood. Skilled use of every available means to improve leadership is the responsibility of each recreation supervisor and executive. A good in-service education program is essential. This book is a guide to such a program for all recreation leaders. It includes material on philosophy and practice, procedures and methods, outlines of sample meetings, materials and services for the program, and bibliography. Prepared by Donald B. Dyer and staff of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the Committee on In-Service Training of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.

## **★ Playground Leaders—Their Selection and Training . . . . . \$ .85**

A practical guide for everyone concerned with better playground programs. Why are playgrounds so important? Where do we find good leaders? How do we select them? Exactly what should be covered in pre-service training courses? How can we judge whether leaders are doing a good job? Answers to these and other questions are found in this book. Included are sections on: playground leadership—what to look for and where to look; preparing a pre-service training program for playground leaders; content of a pre-service training program; in-service training for better service. Prepared by Raymond T. Forsberg, superintendent of recreation in Waterloo, Iowa, for the Committee on In-Service Training of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel.

## **★ Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region . . . . . \$3.75**

A report of the study by the National Recreation Association and the Southern Regional Education Board. This 160-page book analyzes the full-time recreation leader and his employment in community recreation departments, hospitals and correctional institutions, churches, camps, industry, voluntary youth-serving agencies, professional education for the field, defense agencies, and state, regional and national agencies giving special services in recreation. The volume reviews the present status as well as the history of recreation leadership in the region, and forecasts a growth which will require two and one-half times as many full-time recreation leaders as now are employed. Every recreation leader will be interested in the major findings concerning needs for recruitment and for undergraduate and graduate professional education.

## **★ Recreation for the Aging, by Arthur Williams . . . . . \$3.00**

This segment of our population is all too often overlooked in planning the community recreation program, and yet these people often need far more help than younger adults if they are to achieve a rich, full life. This 192-page handbook will be of great value to any recreation director or civic group interested in organizing and administering a recreation program for senior citizens. It includes chapters on program and leadership, organization and finance, a wide variety of program activities, clubs and centers, special groups and special agencies.

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

*For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York II, New York.*

OCTOBER 1955



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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**On the Cover**

WHAT HAVE WE HERE? A boys' club member attends the outdoor art fair, and is confronted with an enigma! Complete story, "Youth Holds an Art Fair," appears on page 376. Picture courtesy of the photographer, Philip Drell, Chicago.

**Next Month**

"The Social Group Worker in Public Recreation," by Gertrude Wilson; "The Evolution of a Long-Range Recreation Plan," adapted from a twenty-five year report by Josephine Randall; "The Night Train"—a good special event for teen-agers, by V. C. Smoral; "Suggestions for Your Christmas Planning"; "Close Cooperation in Planning," by Robert D. Sisco.

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# Recreation\*

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# Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles.

—The Editors.

## What's in a Name?

Sirs:

The thoughtful article in June RECREATION, "Naming the Recreation Area," leads me to take issue with the standards set up for the Park Naming Committee of the Chicago Park District, with which organization I have worked so long and pleasantly.

Why consider naming a park for any individual only after he is deceased? The recent action of park and recreation authorities in Fresno, California, of procuring a new area and naming it in honor of Raymond L. Quigley, Fresno's recently retired superintendent of recreation after thirty-nine years

of outstanding civic contribution, strikes me as fitting and proper.

Would not the naming of a suitable Chicago area for V. K. Brown be in order at this time? Why not let a man enjoy appreciation for distinguished public service during his mature life?

We all want to keep out naming for political purposes, but let's give some of our professional Titans credit while they can still enjoy it.

C. O. BROWN, President, American Baseball Congress, Battle Creek, Michigan.

## Motto For Clowns

Sirs:

In the center spread, April 1955, with the wonderful circus pictures, there was a drawing of a clown near the bottom of the sheet. With the clown was a bit of clown philosophy that I liked very much and which expresses what I try to tell my cubs when they are putting on their circus clown acts. It will make a good motto to hang in the dressing room so the youngsters can see it.

I would like you to know that I enjoy and get a great deal of help from RECREATION. My only criticism is that I find it difficult to channel the ideas where they will do the most good. There are so many of them it's hard to keep track of them. However, keep up the good work. I can take it.

JOHN S. SISSON, The Children's Entertainer, Box 19, Wollaston, Massachusetts.

## Readers' Response

Sirs:

We appreciated having your March column, "Things You Should Know," announce our Annual Report. Perhaps you'll be interested in knowing that we have already had a dozen or more requests outside of Michigan for the report and we are inclined to think your announcement stimulated this interest.

ERNEST V. BLOHM, Executive Secretary, Inter-Agency Council for Recreation, Lansing, Michigan.

## Southern Regional Study

Sirs:

This is to let you know that I skimmed through the new study, *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region*, and find it a good source book. The summary and conclusions of each chapter were particularly interesting to me. I shall value it highly in my recreation and college library.

THOMAS W. LANTZ, Superintendent, Public Recreation, Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington.

\* \* \* \*

Sirs:

I have just received my copy of the book, *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region*, and wish to tell you what an excellent study of recreation leadership and training needs is contained in this book. The National Recreation Association and the Southern Regional Board of Education have presented a very comprehensive picture of recreation in our southern states. The book contains very valuable information that will be beneficial to recreation personnel working in our Southland. I feel sure that every recreation administrator in the South will find this a very helpful study which gives us valuable information that will help to improve our profession.

This has been a tremendous undertaking and I want to congratulate the members of the study committee, as well as the National Recreation Association and the Southern Regional Education Board, who have all done a wonderful job in the publication of this book.

OKA T. HESTER, Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Greensboro, North Carolina.

## Synchronized Swimming

Sirs:

I enjoyed the articles on synchronized swimming. We are just beginning our first synchronized swimming classes to open up this activity for high school boys and girls. We will organize the program on about the same basis that we did our high school corps in Tyler. We now have about fifty potential synchronized swimmers on our list. The swimming articles are excellent. Keep them coming!

R. FOSTER BLAISDELL, Superintendent, Topeka Recreation Commission, Topeka, Kansas.

## Senior Citizens

Sirs:

I want to tell you how interesting and helpful I found the articles on recreation for senior citizens in your February 1955 issue, which appeared just in time for our recreation conference at Santa

Cruz, so I was able to carry it along to some of the discussions regarding recreation for older people. There were many favorable comments concerning the contents of the magazine.

Our own senior citizen program is continuing along in Berkeley and I am more and more convinced in the potential abilities of old people and how successfully they conduct their own activities with proper guidance and supervision.

I am a little concerned over the trend that I observe in many communities to provide primarily for the dancing opportunities for old people and to neglect the needs of other older people who cannot get out in the evenings or who do not dance. Communities need to think in terms of a balanced program to serve various needs of older people and to provide staff leadership and facilities at other than evening hours.

Another project that communities need to consider may be the setting up of counseling services to acquaint people who are retiring and those with leisure time with the opportunities offered in a community for recreation service.

Recreation has certainly "come of age" and RECREATION magazine is a great help in keeping us informed.

MISS JACQUELINE WATKINS, Director, Senior Citizen Program, Berkeley, California, Recreation Department.

## Outdoor Swimming Pools

Sirs:

I have read in the issues of RECREATION magazine for the months of January, February, March and April, the series entitled "Outdoor Swimming Pools." May I congratulate you on this compendium. I am sure these articles will result in the planning of finer pools throughout the country.

C. P. L. NICHOLLS, Supervisor of Aquatics, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.

The series, "Outdoor Swimming Pools—Their Planning and Construction," by George D. Butler, is now available in reprint form from the National Recreation Association for seventy-five cents.—Ed.

## CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS 1955

The new *Proceedings* will include a complete record of the Denver Congress including full reports of demonstration and workshop sessions. Order your copy now. Available mid-November. Price \$2.50.

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# The Significance of PLAY

**E**VERY thoughtful person recognizes the importance of play in the life of the growing girl and boy. Play in childhood assumes the place that work occupies in adulthood. The world of the little child is a make-believe world in which imagination runs riot and activity is enjoyed for its own sake.

The deeper significance of play in the personality development of the child, however, is not always readily appreciated. A great many people recognize that play is an indispensable activity of childhood, but for most of them this indispensability stems from the need to keep the child occupied and happy, and is more of a convenience than a psychological necessity for wholesome adjustment.

Far from being a luxury of childhood, play is essential to personality growth. Through play activities the child finds opportunity for self-expression and self-realization. Play provides a constructive outlet for childhood energies. Play cultivates social awareness, teaches important lessons in good behavior, promotes physical well-being, encourages qualities of leadership, facilitates mental and emotional stability.

Although play is accepted as essential to childhood and is one of its most dominant interests, it is necessary to distinguish between play, which is learned, and the love of play, which is inherent and natural in the child. It is true that some children do pass from childhood to adulthood without ever learning how to play because no one has taken the time and trouble to help them meet the need which the love of play represents.

Such children almost always are un-



By The Right Reverend Monsignor Nicholas H. Wegner, director of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home in Nebraska.

happy in their association with other children. They have a tendency to overassert themselves in their hunger for acceptance, and so lose popularity with the group, or, out of fear of failure, they assume an opposite attitude of uncooperativeness, which is equally unpopular.

Fortunate is the child who comes from a home where a happy medium is preserved. He is neither neglected nor is he coddled. He is not dismissed to shift for himself as far as his play life is concerned, and he is not bored to distraction with more toys and playthings than he needs. His situation is that of the normal American child in the average American home.

Neglect and pampering are withering influences as far as the play life of the child is concerned. Both tend to encourage negative attitudes in the child. Neglect may cause the child to avoid others or to assume an overbearing manner in an attempt to justify a shaky confidence in himself. Pampering encourages selfishness and indifference to the wants and needs of others.

The child who has not learned to play becomes a social misfit. He cannot share in the larger enjoyment of group participation because he is unable to forget

his own feelings and inadequacies. He invariably assumes a pose of hard indifference or false superiority. Outwardly he may appear to be self-sufficient and full of confidence, but inwardly he is pained by a feeling of inferiority, fear, and failure.

The motivations of play are deeply imbedded in personality make-up. They offer parents, teachers, and others alike a wonderful advantage in training the child for through the play interests of the child, it is possible to instill and nurture habits of thought and action which are difficult to cultivate by precept alone.

The fact that a person has never learned to play does not mean that he is therefore doomed to failure. He may possess unusual talents and capacities. What he has missed in not having learned to play he may try to compensate for by excelling in some particular field of endeavor for which he is especially qualified. He may achieve considerable success for himself. But nevertheless his chances for genuine happiness are limited by his limited play experience.

Man is a social as well as a physical and spiritual being. As a social being he has certain needs which have to be met if he is to realize his fullest possibilities. Play is a means by which social needs can be met in the tender years of childhood when character is being formed. In teaching the child to play you are at the same time teaching him how to get along with others and how to live with himself. •

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## Things You Should Know . .

► THE REPORT OF AND PICTURES FROM THE 37TH NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS, in session September 27 to October 1, 1955, will be published in the December issue of RECREATION. This issue will also carry the magazine's Annual Index.

► OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS—CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION. Many will be glad to know that the reprint of this series of articles by George D. Butler is again available—through a second printing. (\$.75 per copy, from the National Recreation Association). The first printing was immediately exhausted. The articles, which have attracted widespread attention, first appeared in RECREATION magazine, January, February, March, and April 1955 issues.

► ANNOUNCEMENT: The publication of the article by Robert Sisco of Livingston, New Jersey, on school-community cooperation, which was announced for this issue of RECREATION, has had to be postponed until November.

► DON'T FORGET TO ORDER your copy of the *Congress Proceedings* early. The publication will be out in record time this year. Available mid-November, \$2.50 per copy.

► JUNE FOR A NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH? The National Recreation Association has been asked to sponsor such a month in the late spring or early summer. What is your reaction to this proposal? Would that be a good time of year? Would your department assist in the promotion of such a month?

► GENERAL PUBLIC USE of recreation opportunities afforded in reservoir areas and other civil work projects of the Corps of Engineers increased thirty per cent during 1954, according to an announcement by the Department of the Army. Attendance totaled 53,868,000 visitor-days, the highest on record, compared with 41,301,000 in 1953, and 29,537,000 in 1952, according to Major General S. D. Sturgis, Jr., chief of engineers. Recreation opportunities available at these projects include fishing, hunting, boating, sailing, swimming,

picnicking, and camping.

The development, maintenance, and operation of these recreation areas, as well as the included facilities and services to meet the public needs, have been shared by other federal, state, county, and municipal agencies.

► ATTENTION, BOB MOSES IN NEW YORK: Vienna, which has a population of only 1,600,000, has twice as many playgrounds as New York City and five times as many municipal swimming pools for children as New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Boston, and Denver combined.—Quoted from Danton Walker's column, "Broadway," in the New York *Daily News*, August 4, 1955.

► PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has called a special two-day conference of eighty representatives of the sports, education, and government field, in Denver—at Lowry Air Force Base—September 27 and 28. This is an outgrowth of his concern regarding the physical fitness of American youth. (See "Editorially Speaking," page 361).

► PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH OF POPULATION, which gave the United States an estimated 168,000,000 people on January 1955, were responsible for the National Citizens Planning Conference, held in Washington last May, on "Parks and Open Spaces for the American People." According to the Bureau of Census, people from growing urban areas have been crowding into our national parks at the rate of 50,000,000 a year only to find facilities designed a generation ago for less than one-tenth of that number.

The meeting, called by the American Planning and Civic Association, acting with the American Institute of Park Executives, the Council of Metropolitan Regional Organizations, the National Conference on State Parks, and the National Recreation Association, was attended by civic and professional leaders, and by planning, park, and conservation officials at each level of government. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, addressed a session of this conference. For a digest of his significant

contribution, see page 372 of this issue of RECREATION.

► DO YOU EVER HAVE A CLEVER PARTY? RECREATION magazine would like to carry more suggestions for parties, but we want the stories to come from *you*, based on actual experience. Will you write us some of your good ideas, and include "how-to-do" information?

► A PREVIEW of future construction potentials with particular reference to the year 1955, appeared in the *Architectural Record* for November 1954. It indicated that the approximate amount of social and recreation buildings constructed in 1954, based on an accurate record for nine months and estimates for the final three months, totaled 17,000,000 square feet. The estimated amount of space for social and recreation buildings to be constructed in 1955 is 18,000,000 square feet, or a six per cent increase over 1954.

► REGIONAL OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED to approve development of reclamation reservoir recreation areas by state and local agencies, according to an announcement by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay. Such agreements previously had had to be cleared by the secretary. Regional directors of the Bureau of Reclamation and of the National Park Service now may negotiate and sign such agreements.

► NEW HOSPITAL RECREATION FILM is now available. *So Much for So Little*, a twenty-eight minute, 16mm film in full color (see page 380 in this issue of RECREATION), is being handled by Association Films, Inc., but can be obtained through the National Recreation Association. Rental fee: \$7.50 per day, \$11.50 for three days, \$15.00 for five days. Please book as far in advance as possible and specify three dates for showing, in order of preference.

► PHOTOGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENT among high school students will again gain national recognition through the 11th Annual National High School Photographic Awards sponsored by the Eastman Kodak Company. The awards offer a total of \$5,000 in prizes, with selection of the winning pictures being made up into a traveling salon shown in schools throughout the country. Full information may be obtained from the National High School Photographic Awards, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, N. Y.

► APOLOGIES: The names of two advertisers, Rawlings and All-Metal Tennis Table Company, were carried on our Index of Advertisers of last month and their ads not included in that issue. Moving, vacations, Congress preparations do not excuse this mistake, but we hope they may explain it.

## ***Editorially Speaking***

### **United Nations Day**

*In the month of October, with the many observances of United Nations Day throughout the nation (October 24), our thoughts turn especially to the peoples of foreign lands. Accounts of recreation in other countries are therefore interspersed with the other articles in this issue of RECREATION.*

The National Recreation Association is a cooperating member of the United States Committee for the United Nations. Many organizations in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations passed resolutions in support of the objectives of the United Nations. The National Recreation Association's resolution, approved by the executive committee, was as follows:

The National Recreation Association, dedicated to the enrichment of life through recreation and wise use of leisure, on this Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, is happy to reaffirm its belief in the purposes and objectives of the United Nations to bring about a peaceful world.

No leisure can be fruitful, no recreation joyous, in a world at war.

### **UNICEF Materials**

Again this year, the United States Committee for UNICEF is promoting a "trick or treat" Halloween to collect gifts for children in other lands (see RECREATION, October 1954). For details, write to the committee at the United Nations, New York, or send for: *UNICEF Halloween Planning Kit*, available for one dollar.

Christmas greeting cards of children around the world are on sale again this year for the benefit of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The designs, a colorful series of five, which were donated by the noted French illustrator, Edy Legrand, picture typical schoolroom scenes in the Americas, Arctic Circle, North African desert, and the Orient. The cards come in boxes of ten at one dollar per box, with a small additional charge for imprinting if desired. Address: UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York.

In addition, a single United Nations card has been created by Uruguay-born Antonio Frasconi, well-known woodcut artist. He has surrounded a polar view

of the world with a colorful holiday wreath of United Nations member flags, symbolically uniting all people within the United Nations. Available from same address, one dollar per box of ten.

### **Physical Fitness of Youth**

The concern of President Eisenhower about the physical fitness of American youth, which was the subject of an article, "The Report That Shocked the President" by Robert H. Boyle, in the August 15, 1955 issue of *Sports Illustrated*, is being underscored again in a special two-day conference called by the President for September 27 and 28 at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. Among those representing the recreation movement will be Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, Mrs. Rollin Brown, NRA board member and president of the National Council of Parents and Teachers, and George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

The conference is an outgrowth of the President's meeting with thirty sports celebrities at an extraordinary White House luncheon early this summer and a subsequent luncheon meeting of Vice-President Nixon with the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Samuel B. Brownell, Senator Duff, and representatives from the education and athletic field. C. C. Johnson Spink, vice-president of the *Sporting Goods Dealer* magazine who was one of those invited by Vice-President Nixon to the second White House luncheon, reported that the group is thinking of establishing a permanent organization for a youth fitness program. The program would be aimed largely at rural areas, average or middle-income urban neighborhoods and poorer over-crowded neighborhoods.

Sound advice from the professionals on the problems raised by the President and the national figures who have so far discussed them will be available at the National Recreation Congress in Denver.

The *Sports Illustrated* article should be "must" reading for every professional recreation worker.



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# Around the World

**B**ELOVING that in the use of leisure time there is more that unites us than divides us, the National Recreation Association for many years has extended its services in response to interested inquiries from beyond our national borders. As Michael Fairless has said, "The people who make no roads are ruled out from intelligent participation in the world's brotherhood." The National Recreation Association is engaged in making roads. Recognizing the vast wealth of inherited culture brought from other lands to the United States, it has never sought to impose any design upon other peoples; but, rather, it has hoped to make ideas freely available and to encourage a spirit of give-and-take. The recreation of each nation is likely to be more effective if it follows national traditions, exploring and expanding, taking freely from experiences of others and finally achieving forms rich in the culture of its people.

The Association believes firmly that human well-being and happiness are promoted by wise use of leisure, that a sane and brotherly way of life may grow out of well-used recreation hours—recreation being a common denominator for all peoples. If all persons are given opportunity to discover and satisfy their interests, talents, and skills in leisure hours, and to share these, they will learn to live together and the community be invigorated and refreshed; indeed, in the end, the very existence of civilization may well depend upon attitudes and understanding developed in this way.

Almost from the founding of the National Recreation Association in 1906, tendrils of interest in play in other lands has grown. Early play pageants, notably the "Pageant of Nations" presented by the Pittsburgh Playground Association before the Third National Recreation Congress, stressed folk dancing of the lands from which American settlers had come. Before World War I, Mr. C. M. Goethe, of Sacramento, California, then a member of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association, and Mrs. Goethe, on a trip around the world helped to establish and finance playgrounds in several countries in Asia. As early as that, too, the Association assisted in establishing playgrounds in Japan and in the Philippines. Since those early days a steady stream of inquiries from other countries has constantly opened new channels for service.

By 1932 it seemed that a recreation congress at which workers from other countries could meet face to face would be rewarding. And so it turned out. Delegates from forty countries met in Los Angeles at the First International Recreation Congress.

In the years since that meeting, recreation growth has gone on all over the world. Even the tragic impact of war, which in most cases delayed development, did serve to spread the use of recreation literature, widely used by morale-building officers everywhere. Also men and women with a recreation background, finding themselves in the four corners of the earth, expressed themselves in games and clubs,

and song groups blossomed everywhere among civilians and armed forces.

In 1952 the National Recreation Association of the United States was invited to send a representative to the National Recreation Congress of Japan. A generous private gift made it possible not only to send a delegation but to arrange the route so that key cities around the world might be visited. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Rivers visited twelve countries briefly and spent six weeks in Japan where conferences with public officials were held on all levels and with other civic, social, and educational and religious leaders. (See *RECREATION*, December, 1952; January and February, 1953.)

In the fall of 1952 an International Recreation Service was officially established by the Association, with Mr. Rivers as executive secretary. Thus, various activities were brought together under a single leadership and a more intensive effort to meet expanding needs developed. Headquarters were opened in the beautiful new Carnegie Endowment International Center across the street from the United Nations. Announcing the service, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the Association said: "It is our hope that we who know what recreation can do both for the individual and for the community, will find a way, through the establishment of this service, to bring together the recreation forces of the world to promote a richer, more abundant life for all."

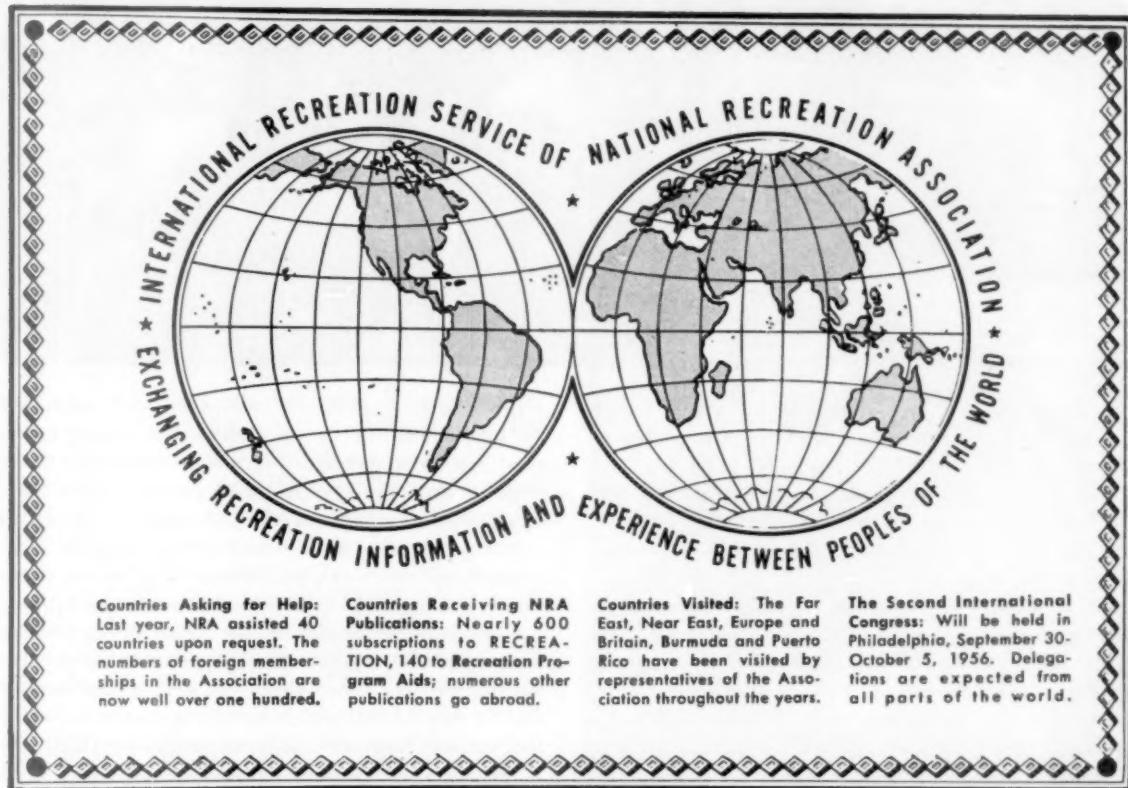
The new service at present follows the methods which have proved helpful in the past: correspondence, consultation, and the dissemination of recreation literature. Orders for literature come not only from the well-traveled countries of Europe but from Namaqualand, South Africa, and from Johannesburg, Kimberley, Pretoria; a request for permission to reprint from Southern Rhodesia; from Juneau and Sitka in Alaska; from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; Hobart, Tasmania; Linz, Austria; Agana, Guam; Na Erode, South India.

Among interesting letters of inquiry is the one from Anchorage, Alaska, regarding methods of community appraisal before expanding recreation offerings. Personnel inquiries both from employer and employee have come from Alaska, India, and South Africa. Advice is asked regarding work among refugees in Austria; recreation plans in Colombo, Ceylon, and in Egypt; hobbies in New South Wales.

The far-flung subscription lists to *RECREATION* and the Program Service give a quick and thrilling notion of worldwide interest and activity. Nearly six hundred subscriptions to *RECREATION* go to foreign countries. Some of these go in bulk to A.P.O.'s, but subscribers are to be found in Lebanon, Malaya, Pakistan, Uruguay, Morocco, and other countries which sound exotic to American ears. In twenty-three additional countries, individuals and organizations not reached by *RECREATION* have availed themselves of other publications of the Association.

The magazine, alert for material from or about recreation in other countries, has within the last year published many

# With Recreation



**Countries Asking for Help:**  
Last year, NRA assisted 40 countries upon request. The numbers of foreign memberships in the Association are now well over one hundred.

**Countries Receiving NRA Publications:** Nearly 600 subscriptions to *RECREATION*, 140 to *Recreation Program Aids*; numerous other publications go abroad.

**Countries Visited:** The Far East, Near East, Europe and Britain, Bermuda and Puerto Rico have been visited by representatives of the Association throughout the years.

**The Second International Congress:** Will be held in Philadelphia, September 30-October 5, 1956. Delegations are expected from all parts of the world.

such items. And each year, in October, it carries—as in this present issue—an international emphasis to synchronize with the national observation of United Nations Day. One recent item from Japan, for instance, states the interesting fact that juvenile delinquency in Tokyo, a city of seven million people, is at an all-time low as people flock to the playgrounds which are staffed and equipped according to best modern practices in Europe and America; another article was a careful and helpful study of recreation planning in Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Program Service, also initiated in 1952, now has one hundred and forty subscriptions to *Recreation Program Aids* going to foreign military bases via A.P.O. These vary from single subscriptions sent in by individuals to bulk orders, such as ten copies to the headquarters of the Eighth Army and sixty to the headquarters of the Air Force Far East. These publications are passed about again and again so that their final reach is incalculable. Subscriptions to *Recreation Program Aids* have also come from many far countries—Arabia, Australia, Egypt, Norway and Venezuela.

In addition to these subscriptions and requests for other publications, a growing number of foreign memberships in the National Recreation Association now number well over

one hundred.

Dynamic people, people with vision, come to the New York offices of the Association to share experiences. Among recent guests have been the head of the department of physical education of the University of Adelaide, who is in a position to influence deeply the development of recreation in Australia; a leader of work for girls and women in Athens, Greece, now providing leadership in paths of peace after a dangerous and patriotic career in wartime; the president of the University of Hiroshima, on his way home from the UNICEF meeting in Montevideo. The words of this leader, who resigned from the Japanese Parliament to shoulder the more difficult task of building good will on the very site where fell the atom bomb, will not soon be forgotten by those of the International Recreation Service staff fortunate enough to hear him speak. A talk with the chairman of the General Social Welfare Board of India was heartening as to unfolding achievement in that vast land. A representative of the Bureau of Youth and Sports Activities of the Norway Ministry of Education and a member of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of Egypt were other visitors.

Among the many foreign guests for whom itineraries were planned and letters of introduction were written, so that the best possible use might be made of the time at the disposal of



An adventure playground, Emdrup, Copenhagen. This type of "junk" playground developed from children playing amidst rubble of the last war.

In England, adventure playgrounds like this one in Clydesdale Road, London, are just getting under way. They are being started with the conception of "transmuting destruction and vandalism into creative effort," and fostering team spirit.



the visitor, was the president of the Iranian Physical Education Department. Great interest greeted his reports when he returned to Iran. At one meeting over twelve hundred people heard his account. The King of Iran was most sympathetic and from his own funds organized three camps for boys and girls. A national recreation association has been formed in that country.

Another visitor who was assisted in his planning was the controller general of physical education and scouting in the Ministry of Education in Egypt. He stated that he regarded the public recreation program as the most significant thing he had seen in America. Recreation as the message of the American people to the troubled Middle East can build good will in the hearts of residents of the area.

To the exhibition of children's playgrounds staged by the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association, the International Recreation Service sent photographs and plans of outstanding recreation developments in the United States. It also distributed sports equipment and square dance records, donated for the purpose by American firms, and presented sixteen sets of recreation literature to the State Department of the United States to be sent to embassies or other strategic places where recreation interest has been found.

The International Recreation Service is not a one-way street. The flow of ideas, information, and inspiration is in all directions. Literature, magazines, bulletins, and books in many languages find their way to the International Recreation Service library as courtesy contributions to the world pool of recreation information from which all nations may draw.

At the National Recreation Congress in St. Louis last year the foreign representatives were Dr. Soichi Saito, president of the National Recreation Association of Japan, who delivered an address; Genzaburo Shirayama, former Olympic swimming champion, now president of Kanto-Gakuin University, who gave a swimming exhibition; and Fred Kruesmann of Wilhelmshaven and Dr. Heinz Wunderlich of Vlotho, Germany.

At the meeting of the National Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Service held during the congress, reports were heard from the local workers who had helped to show the scope of the recreation program to foreign visitors. No praise could be too high for the local recreation people who, in their busy lives, have found time to welcome and serve foreign visitors. Reports were heard, among others, from executives of Denver, San Francisco, and Dearborn, Michigan. Dr. Harold D. Meyer, vice-chairman of the advisory committee, reported on his work with the International Labor Office and said he had suggested that the next I.L.O. meeting be held in connection with the International Recreation Congress planned for 1956. Henry D. Schubert of Dearborn reported special music scholarships which will enable selected German youths to attend the National Music Camp in Michigan.

One of the difficulties faced by the service is a difference in the use of words; that is, in other lands recreation activities are likely to be found grouped with other services unrelated to the concept of recreation usually accepted in the United States. This situation has resulted in some slowness in routing foreign visitors into the areas in which they are most interested. The executive secretary of the International Recreation Service has been in touch with the State Department in an effort to assist exchange persons primarily interested in recreation to spend the major portion of their time in the United States visiting recreation systems.

And now, as has been announced, the recreation workers of the world will once again be gathering in Philadelphia for another International Recreation Congress. There, from September 30 to October 5, 1956, leaders who share this dream of life enrichment through recreation will meet in person to plan for the future. As Carl Sandburg has said:

"Man is a long time coming.  
Man will yet win.  
This old anvil laughs at many broken hammers."

"Nothing happens unless first a dream."

The recreation forces of the world have the dream, and are at work building it into reality. •

# Observations of a Traveler

*On Recreation and Parks  
in England and Scotland*

Weaver W. Pangburn

AESTHETIC FEELING reinforced by social control is more advanced in England and Scotland than in the United States. Evidences are the attention to floriculture given not only in public and private parks and large estates, but also on downtown commercial buildings, in the yards of the humblest homes, in islands in otherwise dreary streets, in drab industrial towns, and in housing developments. The American driving through the English and Scottish countryside is struck by the absence of disfiguring billboards and other ugly advertising. Five years ago Parliament passed a law forbidding such roadside advertising.

Concern for the "amenities," as the British call them, is further seen in the careful screening—with trees and shrubbery—of highway trailer, or "caravan," parking areas.

In the large parks of London and in the commons of towns and villages, as well as in municipal and "private" school playing fields, is seen a steadfast adherence to the idea of bringing the country into the city. Great meadows cropped by sheep are a feature of Kensington Gardens. Playing fields more closely resemble pastures than American playfields.

The tourist, visiting town after town, learns that virtually all have commons, parks, or playing fields. In England, cricket pitches are as common as softball and baseball diamonds in the United States, and English lads grow up with cricket as naturally as American boys with baseball. Football (soccer) fields are general throughout England and Scotland. Few cricket pitches are seen in Scotland except in Edinburgh and a few other towns. Everywhere in the Scottish towns and villages are golf courses or, at least, putting greens and lawn bowling greens. In Scotland, ladies and the young people as well as elderly men bowl.

The banks of the Thames and other rivers generally have been preserved for public recreation use. Some of the most beautiful scenes in Great Britain are found in the unspoiled parks, playing fields, and public meadows at riversides such as those at Windsor and Pangbourne.

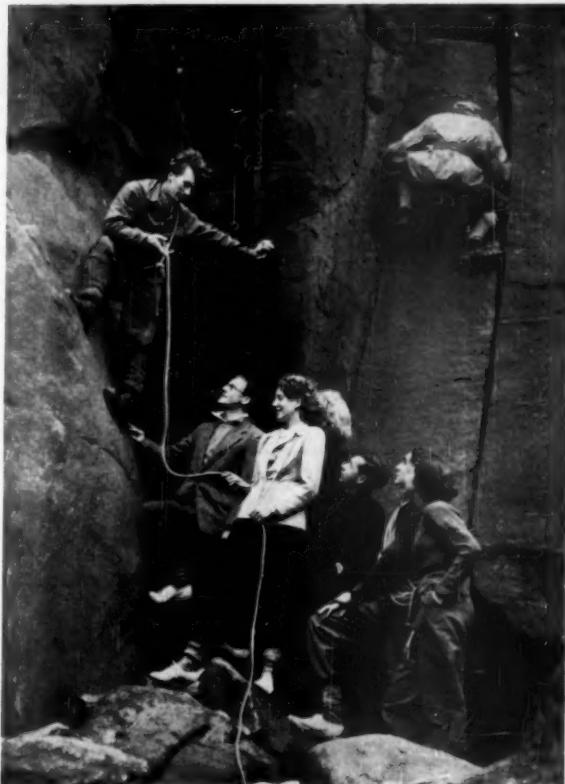
It is surprising to learn that in a country as congested as this, and one not able to raise more than one-half the food-stuff it requires, there are now one and one-half acres of public playfield space to every one thousand people and that

MR. PANGBURN, a former National Recreation Association staff member, visited a number of European countries last summer and conferred with park and recreation leaders.

the National Playing Fields Association, after a recent inquiry among public authorities, has reaffirmed its standard of six acres to every thousand people. Thirty-nine per cent of Scottish communities have attained the latter standard. English standards exclude the additional school playfields.

In London and Edinburgh, in addition to the famous large public parks and squares, are numerous small private neighborhood parks, like Gramercy in New York City. They are known as gardens, are beautifully maintained, and are restricted to relaxation for neighborhood residents only.

In public housing projects, despite the need for a maximum amount of agricultural land throughout the British Isles, the government has managed to be far more generous



Courses and conferences, for outdoor and indoor activities, include mountaineering, as above, sailing, riding, fencing, tennis, gliding, Rugby football, and others.

in public recreation space than rich Uncle Sam in his public dwelling program.

The layouts for games and sports in the playing fields reveal fewer numbers of courts, areas, and facilities and less variety than are common in the United States. Thus one sees few volleyball, paddle tennis, basketball, and badminton courts. Shuffleboard is not evident. However, most parks and playing fields have their "corners" for play apparatus. Some of the apparatus is very old fashioned, especially in London. The more highly developed playing fields include practice cricket pitches in wire enclosures and even circular, hard-surfaced dromes for bicycle racing.

While the Scots and the English appear to be in advance of American practice in public recreation in several re-



**Coaching holidays, such as this one on table tennis, began in 1946, train about 2,000 young folk annually. They are held evenings, weekends and during vacations.**

spects, they lag in others. Although large parks, for example, Hyde Park in London, contain cricket and football fields and bridle trails, our British cousins have not made the progress evident in the United States in reconciling a high degree of the aesthetic with extensive development of areas and facilities for active use in the same park properties.

Further, the park-school concept gaining wholesome headway in the United States evidently has no counterpart in

Great Britain. Cooperation between educational and park authorities is in an elementary stage only.

National agencies concerned with recreation do excellent work but operate largely in quite specialized and unrelated ways. Thus the National Playing Fields Association confines its tasks to securing playing fields. The Central Council of Physical Recreation is concerned with promoting activities and providing instruction for them. The Institute of Park Administration sticks to parks.

However, the major difference between public recreation in the United States and that in Great Britain is the latter's lack of the trained, professional administrative and leadership personnel for community recreation which is the distinctive contribution of the United States.

The British have avoided the commercialism and the professionalism which unfortunately have invaded the public recreation field to a marked degree in the United States in recent years. The great crowds at football games played by professionals in England and Scotland notwithstanding, athletics in the British Isles still belong largely to amateurs.

After a look at recreation "over there," the American may be inclined to ask himself, "In our eagerness for participation applied through an increasing variety of gadgets and pressures, are we overdoing promotion?"

Widespread and consistent sense of beauty, simplicity, and amateurism, to sum it up in a few words, seem to be what the English and the Scots have to say to us about public recreation. •

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# SOCER

## The Sport of Nations



### **Let's Bring Back Soccer**

There has been a steady drop of players and teams participating in the National Soccer League consisting of adult teams from around the metropolitan Washington, D. C., area. Why this decline? What can be done to bring back this world sport?

First, we realize that there has been a great deal of stress put on our national sports of football, basketball, and baseball, while soccer, which in the past was a popular community sport, seems to have been pushed to the side lines. Another factor in its decline is the difficulty of obtaining players for these teams.

Soccer is the national sport in almost every other country in the world. With the pressing necessity of our being united with all countries and of integrating our continually rising foreign population into our way of life, this international game can prove an important factor for a healthy, everlasting friendship. Opportunity should be made available to these people from other lands as well as to the boys who are being taught soccer in our secondary school programs—for participation in this sport on a competitive basis during their leisure hours.

Our department in Prince Georges County, Maryland, and the Montgomery County Recreation Department, in co-operation with the Old Timers Soccer Association of metropolitan Washington, have organized a junior and senior bi-county soccer league for boys nineteen years of age and under. The games are played on fields belonging to the board of education and the Maryland-

National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Also, to help promote the game, these three groups have sponsored a clinic to give coaches and players of these teams an opportunity to learn more about the game. This has been conducted by Edward Rieder, soccer coach of Montgomery Blair High School, who does an excellent job of discussing the scope and play of soccer. The following is an outline of the clinic:

- *Promotion and Developing Interest*—values of soccer; status of the game; soccer play in this area; cost of operation.

- *Fundamentals*—film, *The Great Game*; warm-up and conditioning exercises; kicking, dribbling, passing, heading; trapping, tackling, scrimmage drills, kick-off, line-up, players' positions.

- *Materials available to coaches*

- *Rules interpretation*

- *Equipment display*

We hope and feel that these leagues and clinics, will be stepping stones toward bringing back this world sport to this community.—HERBERT RATHNER, *Area Supervisor, Recreation Department, Prince Georges County, Riverdale, Maryland.*

(Copies of the Soccer Clinic Program may still be available. Write to Mr. Rathner, at 4811 Riverdale Road, Riverdale, Maryland.—Ed.)

### **Soccer in Hamilton, Ontario**

A group of men interested in minor soccer decided to introduce this game to the youth of the city of Hamilton

about four years ago, according to an article by Wilfred Thomas, vice-chairman of the Hamilton Recreation Association, in the *Community Courier* of Ontario, Canada, October 1954. Some tentative feelers were put to members of the school board, but results were not encouraging. It was, therefore, decided to try another approach through the recreation department. The director of recreation, Anthony G. Ley, stated that the following two principles were the basis of a successful plan:

1. Stress the development of the average player not the star. To do this, get a representative in each community council, preferably some person whom you know has a soccer background. It would be this person's task to gather, coach, and run a team or teams in his area.

2. Insist upon high ethical standards, particularly with respect to the players' and coaches' attitude toward the referee's decisions.

The latter favorable attitude from a representative of the city was just what was needed to give the necessary impetus to this sport.

During the first season eight teams between the ages of ten and fourteen years finished the season. In 1953 twenty-two minor teams and six juvenile teams enjoyed a successful season. The season which has just passed has shown a further increase: twenty-eight minor teams, nine juveniles, and thirteen cherub teams.

In three years Hamilton has risen from nothing to first position in minor soccer in Canada. •

# How a City Conspiracy Outwits Goblins



Wilson Schroeder

In Fort Wayne, Indiana, city-wide Halloween cooperation routs the boogey-man vandalism.

THE goblins may walk and the witches may ride their brooms on Halloween, but in Fort Wayne they have been taught to go about their business without local damage. In this northeastern Indiana city of 140,000, the new generation of youngsters has never participated in some of the rougher aspects of this ancient festival. This strange set of circumstances has been achieved by community effort and support.

Prior to World War II, a committee from a local civic club got together with the park board staff and decided to have a large, downtown Halloween party for all the youngsters who would come. This plan was carried out yearly until it was found that a great deal of trouble was caused by having the young people come so far. In order to relieve the boredom of the long journey, their search for extracurricular activity on the way was often of a disturbing nature.

In 1945 the one party was broken down to five district parties, each put on by one of the civic clubs or fraternal organizations which furnished prizes, refreshments, and part of the personnel. Here again, there were several prob-

lems. The age-range of the participants was so broad that no one program could be planned to entertain the entire group. There was still a considerable distance for some of the youngsters to travel; and, most important, the sponsoring groups were soon trying to out-do one another in the way of prizes. If Johnny heard that the party nearest him was giving away roller skates and that the one across town was giving away bicycles, Johnny was very apt to travel across town. The matter was right back where it had begun many years before.

Finally, in 1947, the park board and the Fort Wayne Council of Parent-Teacher Associations met to try to solve these problems. It was then that the framework within which Halloween is now celebrated was first outlined. It was felt that there should be as many parties as possible and that they should be held in the public schools, which were well located. The need for more than one type of activity, to correspond with the various age-ranges that needed to be reached, was evident. It was decided that all prizes and refreshments should be uniform throughout the city and that the affairs would be co-sponsored by the parent-teacher groups and the park board, with each organization taking care of the details it could best and most

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MR. SCHROEDER is special activities supervisor in the Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation Department.

easily do. Permission to use the school buildings was granted and the program was under way.

These parties have drawn over 15,000 youngsters in some years, and each October there are close to 1,000 adults doing the work that makes the whole affair possible. In 1953 twenty-four separate parties were put on by the central Halloween committee. Most of these were held in public schools. Three were in city owned community centers, two in park pavilions, and one was a joint operation of two neighboring private-agency community centers.

In last year's program, each of nineteen grade school parties started with a costume parade around their immediate neighborhood. Routes were well publicized, and each parade was led by a fire truck or a police car. Every effort was made to avoid busy streets, but where this was impossible every precaution was taken for the safety of the children. Red flares helped guard the more dangerous of routes. In one case barricades were used to block the street during the parade.

Each parade terminated at the party location, where costumes were judged in thirteen categories. Judges were urged to pay particular attention to those costumes that took some imagination and, where possible, to award prizes for those that were made at home. The designing and making of these costumes became a fine family project. Prizes for costume winners for the past several years have been hats—usually orange and black crew hats obtained in quantity at a reasonable price.

After the judging any number of activities took place. At some parties the school halls were lined with games of the carnival type—clothes-pin in the milk-bottle, blow the cone, ring the chair leg with the jar rubber. A large list of these had been made out with particular attention given to making properties easily accessible. Others presented talent shows. Magicians were popular, and at some few parties it was felt that movies were the best way to hold the attention of as many as a thousand squirming grade-schoolers.

These events were held from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. The committees were asked to work within that time schedule as

closely as possible. But even after these grade-school youngsters were at home, shortly after nine o'clock, tired and happy, the party wasn't over for them. There was still the radio program, tried for the first time this past year.

Prior to the night of the party, printed slips of paper were passed out to each grade-school youngster in the city through the public and parochial schools, to be filled in with name, address, school, and telephone number at which he could be reached. These were turned in at the party. At 9:15 P.M. on Halloween a broadcast began over one of the local stations. Telephone calls were made from a "drawing" of these slips at the radio studio, by a committee member. If the child was at home and took the call, he received a pass admitting four people to the professional basketball game on the following night. The tickets were donated by the sponsors of the local team in the National Basketball Association.

The radio program had the effect of getting the children to the parties so that they could deposit their slips, and of getting them home quickly afterwards. Committee members stayed at the radio studio until someone from their party had won the passes, and then delivered them within ten minutes. About twenty calls were made in that hour broadcast. Only one child was not at home, and she had just gone somewhere with her father. This additional gimmick was deemed a success.

Two square dances were held for youngsters in the seventh and eighth grades in two of our largest park pavilions at opposite ends of the city. There are eight junior high schools, and they were divided—four to each location.

In this case, the affairs began at 7:30 and continued until 10:00 P.M. A schedule of the times that buses were to be at each school was published in the newspapers, and many took advantage of the bus transportation. Several adults were on each bus and the revelers returned to the schools in the same way.

These were not masquerades, because this particular age group isn't quite so enthusiastic about dressing up as are the younger children. The dances were called by a professional square dance caller who was backed up by a union dance band. Light refreshments were served, and the intermissions were devoted to games. Here again, leadership was furnished by the parent-teacher associations.

This junior-high phase of the overall program is growing in direct relation to the interest in square dancing as it is taught by the schools and various other local organizations. It is the newest part of the entire program and may well be the most successful in a few years.

Finally, the high school students came in for their share of the big celebration, with three regular dances, one at each of the high schools serving the north and south side of our city, and the third at one of the park board recreation centers on the east side of town. None seemed needed at the downtown high school.

The program for these was simply dancing, as high schoolers like to attend dances, and to partake of the free cokes and potato chips which are served to them throughout the evening. Again, the P.T.A. members did the work well.

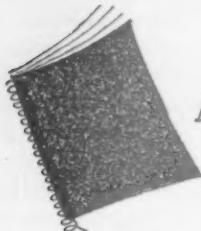
In addition to those already mentioned, the number of other people and

organizations cooperating in this effort is a large one. Police department men attending each party had as much fun participating in the evening's activities as did the youngsters. Our city light company spent many dollars and more man-hours erecting special lights on school grounds and around buildings. First aid personnel and equipment were placed at each party location by the local chapter of the American Red Cross, but they seldom had anything to do. Five dance bands were furnished free by the local union of the American Federation of Musicians, the men being paid through the record fund of that union, and a nation-wide grocery chain contributed an immense number of apples. All the items that were purchased were brought at large discounts. The retail merchants division of the chamber of commerce helped in raising the money that was needed to pay these bills. This list could go on and on, but these few suffice to show the excellent community spirit in regard to this project.

All problems connected with our Halloween have not been solved, but it can be said that this is a program that has received public acceptance, and that is expected to go off smoothly each year. New ideas will come along and this outline will be changed if only to get away from too regular a course. Before the parties were organized, damage amounted to several thousands of dollars each year. The police department now tells us that they have come to expect Halloween to be routine — little different from hundreds of other nights in the course of a year. Such a result is possible only where cooperation is basic and unquestioned. •

Each parade is led by a fire truck, as below, or a police car. Busy streets are avoided, red flares guard the routes.





## A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

### Davy's Bowie Knife Put to Good Use



Officiating at the dedication (left to right) are Fredric R. Mann, Philadelphia's first recreation commissioner; Davy Crockett (Fess Parker); Robert W. Crawford, present recreation commissioner; and Georgie Russell (Buddy Ebsen).

Davy Crockett received an assist from his side-kick, Georgie Russell, in using his trusty bowie knife to cut through a satin ribbon to officially open the recreation department's newly developed Chelten Hills Playground in Philadelphia recently. City officials came prepared for the gala ceremony by wearing coon-skin caps. Chelten Hills, developed at a cost of \$315,000, was the twenty-sixth recreation facility to be dedicated in the city in less than one year.

### Air Force Service Club Winners

Awards were presented for the 1955 Air Force Service Club Publicity Scrapbook contest at the World-Wide Conference of Command Service Club Directors, held at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, September 20 to 23, 1955. At an award luncheon on September 23rd, the following winners were honored: First place—Danner Service Club, Eglin A.F.B., Florida; second place—Silver Wing Service Club, Clark A.F.B., Philippines; third place—Double 5 Service Club, Osan-ni, Korea. The judges were: Robert Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Services of the National Recreation Association; Robert S. Hutchings, public relations executive and chairman of the National Recreation Association Public Relations Committee; and Joseph Pendergast, executive director of the Nation Recreation Association. They considered the scrapbooks in the light of the program reflected in them and the publicity program conducted to promote the program.

### People Make News

HANS THOMPSON, Santa Rosa city director of recreation, has been appointed as a recreation specialist with the California State Recreation Commission. Mr. Thompson will represent the commission in the interior communities of Southern California and the southern San Joaquin Valley, and will be assigned to the Los Angeles field office of the commission.

C. CARSON CONRAD has been appointed as chief of the Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation. As state director Mr. Conrad will be responsible for developing, directing, and co-ordinating the program of public school physical and health education, athletics, and school and community recreation in California.

DANA E. HARLOW has been granted a social studies and humanities research and study fellowship for two years in European and Middle East universities. His studies will be directed mainly in the American University at Beirut, Lebanon and the Graduate Institute of International Relations at Geneva, Switzerland.

erland. Mr. Harlow was an assistant in the department of recreation at the University of Illinois.

### New State Legislation

MINNESOTA—An act authorized the establishment of a park district in Hennepin County outside Minneapolis and in any contiguous county other than Ramsey. A park district would be activated under the law by the county board or group of county boards concerned. The primary purpose is not the establishment of parks and playgrounds of a local or neighborhood type, but rather the acquisition, development, and maintenance of large parks, wildlife sanctuaries, forests, and other reservations and means for public access to historic sites and other natural phenomena.

INDIANA—A common council or a county council may establish by ordinance a single department of parks and recreation and in such ordinance repeal previously established separate park and recreation authorities. The newly created department shall be composed of a board of parks and recreation which may contract with another board, with a township, or with a school board for the use of park and recreation facilities or services.

IOWA—The State Enabling Recreation Law was amended to permit Iowa cities to conduct programs for all ages. Previously the law authorized only the operation of playgrounds or other recreation services for juveniles.

### IN OTHER LANDS

#### Potato Peel Playground

Students of Thedestrasse high school in Hamburg, Germany, solved the problem of a playground of their own by earning the money by collecting potato peels from city homes and restaurants and selling them to local farmers for hog feed. The farmers pay 2.20 Deutsche marks (52 cents) for each 110 pounds of peels. Their successful salesmanship enabled the students to make the down payment (11,000 Deutsche marks) on an old German castle with a park and pond for their "place to play."

#### "Adventure" Playground

A new one-acre *Indianerspielplatz* has been constructed in Mannheim, Germany, to compete with the exciting but dangerous play spaces in bombed areas—ruined houses, deep cellar excavations, and so on—according to John Van Steenwyck who was in charge of an American Friends Service Committee work camp group which helped with the construction. Realizing the need to draw the children away from these dangerous spots, Fritz Haflinger, director of

the Erlenhof Youth Center, conceived the plan for an area to include, as play structures, a large U-shaped "mountain" and three smaller mountains—with valleys to match—two commodious and well-ventilated caves, one long drainage-pipe tunnel through a mountain, and a waterfall, bridge, and wading pool. A volunteer work camp, the youth center, neighborhood children, U. S. Army Engineers and so on, cooperated in the building program.

Because German children admire the American Indian and his mode of life, a replica of an Indian council house will be added later. This will be used for rainy-day activities and "tribe" councils. Mr. Steenwyck says: "This project not only represents a great deal of inspired hard work, but it reflects a belief that the re-education and improvement of Germany is best accomplished through its children and that an attractive place for healthy, spontaneous play will have a constructive effect upon many generations of neighborhood children."

#### Employee Recreation in Japan

Employees of the main office of the Japanese National Railways in Tokyo watch a weekly noon-hour newsreel, shown by the recreation branch of the railroad's welfare department. Through a special arrangement, two leading newspapers compile and edit the films, and all the employees—from the president down to the cleaning women—are able to enjoy ultra-current newsreels before they are shown in the theatres.

#### Stadium for Moscow

The largest sports stadium in the Soviet Union is under construction in Moscow. It will seat 100,000 and is expected to be completed by the summer of 1956 in time for the Soviet pre-Olympic Games competition. A swimming pool with seats for 12,000 spectators, a field for "hand" sports with 15,000 seats, eight football practice fields, thirty tennis courts, twenty volleyball and twenty basketball courts are included in the plans for the area. An enclosed sports

arena near the stadium is planned for winter sports.

#### Armobile Opens for State Fair

The first unit in New York State's pioneering program to provide museum-on-wheels service for all interested schools and communities opened during the State Fair in Syracuse in September. Armobile, incorporated under the New York State Board of Regents as a non-profit, educational institution, depends completely upon the belief and support of people who feel that educational and cultural opportunities can be greatly extended through use of mobile units. All work has been done by volunteers, working as individuals or through their chosen organizations, to establish a service closely linked to the needs and interests of schools and communities to be served. All interested in further information may write to Armobile, Inc., c/o Volunteer Center, 612 Loew Building, Syracuse 2, New York.

#### Publicity's Cookin'

*What's Cookin'*, the publication of the Recreation and Park Commission, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, in a recent issue gave these interesting figures: "The Special Services Department, directed by Virginia Brueck, recently disclosed that news coverage for the commission during the month of July consisted of 188 news articles used by the newspapers, with 34 of these being pictures, which is an average of over one picture a day for the month. The total news coverage for the year so far is 890 articles."

#### Memorial Dance Festival

A country dance festival in memory of the late Professor Lawrence V. Loy of the University of Massachusetts was held this past summer at the university athletic field in Amherst. Professor Loy, who died last March (see RECREATION, April, 1955), was a nationally famous exponent of dance festivals. Ten years ago, he originated the annual festivals which attracted more than twelve hundred couples to Amherst. Proceeds from the 1955 festival were contributed to the Loy Memorial Scholarship Fund.

#### Prior Planning for Park Pays

The following statement by Edwin L. Haislet, president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, in an annual report, points up the wisdom of obtaining park property whenever possible: "Principally responsible for the high degree of park development in Minneapolis are the early members of the board who, in their wisdom, acquired property for park purposes long before such development was financially possible. In this policy lay the secret

of their genius, for today it is an axiom of park work that park areas must be acquired long before the need for them is demonstrated, or the needed land will have been devoted to other uses or the cost of acquisition will be prohibitive."

#### Materials Available

**Teen Club Aid:** The Tom-A-Hawk Club, in Aurora, Illinois, is a well-established teen-age center. Its success in organizing activities and securing volunteer leaders for a rich program make it a good example. If you'd like to have a detailed report and history, write to John A. Lippold, director of the Aurora Playground and Recreation Department. His board has authorized free distribution to other departments that might find this information helpful.

**Publication on Old Age:** The May 1, 1955, issue of *Canadian Welfare* is a special number on old age, with eleven articles on employment, income maintenance, housing, health, recreation, housekeeping service, and community organization for the aging. There is a section on activities on behalf of the aged across Canada. Copies of the issue may be ordered at thirty cents each (discount on orders of twelve or more) from The Canadian Welfare Council, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa 4, Canada.

**Psychology for Leaders:** "The Kids We Know and How They Grow" is a brief mimeographed pamphlet, prepared by personnel in the Phoenix, Arizona Parks and Recreation Department, as a psychology handbook for recreation leaders. Henry T. Swan, superintendent of recreation, says a limited number of copies are available to other recreation departments if they write—on their department letterhead—to the Phoenix department at 2700 North Fifteenth Avenue.

**Youth Center Organization:** *How To Organize a Youth Center* is an attractive, helpful booklet, now in its fifth printing, which is available without charge to recreation leaders. Write to the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Georgia, for your copy. You'll find it well worth while.



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# What Parks and Open

Joseph Prendergast



PARKS AND OPEN SPACES mean a great deal to the American people, perhaps more than to any other people in the world, because parks, in the modern sense of the word, and open spaces, in both the modern and the traditional sense, have contributed, and can continue to contribute, much to the very essence of the American way of life.

The physical wealth, emotional strength, and the great democratic spirit characteristic of America have been shaped and formed under the pressure of an abundance of open space. First, it was an unknown and empty continent which faced the restless, adventuresome men who explored the coast of the New World. As more and more sailing ships brought colonists fleeing from the crowded areas of Europe, the wide Appalachian Mountains were crossed and the heart of the continent penetrated by men and women seeking freedom and opportunity.

Every child in America knows about Davy Crockett and that amazing group of frontiersmen who until the late nineteenth century were continually on the move for new "open space"—virgin land on which to hunt, search for wealth, and finally to settle and raise families.

B. A. Botkin in his *Treasury of American Folklore* describes these people in this way: "In endless brags and gags, tall talk and tall tales, heroic myths and sagas, blues and ballads, they express the boundless optimism and the 'indi-

vidual competitive aggressiveness' of a restless, ingenious, wisecracking folk with one foot in the road, who still believe in miracles and in greener fields across the next river or mountain, in the next county or state."

It is worth noting that the inscription on the California State Capitol reads, "Bring me men to match my mountains."

The folklore, the tradition, and the fact of the American wilderness, frontier, and open space have had an enormous influence on the American character. Although the frontier had disappeared by the 1890's the spirit of democracy and the individual initiative literally forced upon the American people by boundless open space continued to flourish. American business, government, industry, and education received their greatest stimulation from the concept of America as the land of opportunity. And the land of opportunity basically meant an endless stretch of open space where a man could achieve individual success and happiness.

With the closing of the frontier certain American civic leaders, more sensitive, perhaps, than others to the special American need for open spaces, began to unite and speak of the individual and social evils of crowding too many people in too small areas in cities, without making provision for the people to keep in frequent contact with the elements of a natural environment. They advocated the preservation of large areas within cities to serve as retreats for the people, for rest in an environment of peace, quietness, and natural beauty, and for such forms of active recreation as would not destroy the essential quality of the areas as places of inspiration and enjoyment of the beauties of nature.

The first concrete result of this movement was Central Park in New York City, in 1853, followed in rapid suc-

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST is the executive director of the National Recreation Association. The above article is from his address to the National Citizens Planning Conference on Parks and Open Spaces for the American People, May 23, 1955, Washington, D. C.

# Spaces Mean to the American People

sion by the establishment of similar parks in several other large cities of the United States. From these beginnings, during the last half of the nineteenth century, have evolved the elaborate systems of recreation areas providing for both active and passive recreation in our cities of today. In 1885, the first playground was established in Boston and in 1906, with the founding of the Playground Association of America, now the National Recreation Association, the national recreation movement was well under way.

In 1892-93, the Boston Metropolitan Park System was established as a special method of handling on a district basis the acquisition, development, and administration of recreation areas not practicable for local, town, and city governments in the region to handle alone. The metropolitan district plan has, of course, since spread to other sections of the country.

In 1895, the first county park system was established in Essex County, New Jersey. The principal county recreation developments since then have been in counties in the metropolitan regions of large cities serving practically the same functions as metropolitan park districts, although in a few counties the recreation service provided is primarily for rural and small rural-urban communities. In some parts of the country townships and special districts have also been used to administer recreation systems.

Between 1870 and 1880, a few states such as California, New York, Michigan, and Minnesota began to establish state parks and recreation areas—a movement which has since spread to every state in the union with Colorado, the last state to do so, establishing a state park agency in 1955. The establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 marked the entrance of the federal government into the field of conservation of natural resources for recreation, from which has grown the magnificent system of national recreation areas now available to us all.

I do not know whether or not there was any conscious plan on the part of the American people or their leaders to substitute local, state, and national parks and other open spaces for the frontiers and boundless open spaces of the past so that the best values of frontier and pioneer life could be perpetuated. Perhaps they were seeking simply to assure some opportunities for happier and more abundant lives through active outdoor recreation or passive enjoyment of nature without really knowing why the American people had a special need for parks and open spaces.

It is fortunate, indeed, that the early twentieth century pioneers in conservation, park, and recreation planning were so successful. Thanks to their farsightedness we have made a good start in the acquisition of an adequate network of national, state, and local parks and recreation areas. In the transition period between the age of the frontier, the industrial revolution, and a new age of leisure, they have pro-

vided the American people with a down payment on the kind of land dedicated to the public use which we are going to need to live successfully in this new age.

Here I am using the word "recreation" as it was used in the 1934 report of the National Park Service for the Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Board to connote "all that is recreative of the individual, the community or the nation. In this sense, it is broader than the 'physical activity' concept. It includes mental and spiritual expression. It allows gratification of the nearly infinite variety of tastes and predilections so far as that gratification is consistent with sustained utilization of the nation's recreational resources."

I think all of us here today would agree with the views expressed in that 1934 report that, "The public recreation movement in America represents a conscious cultural ideal of the American people, just as the great system of public education represented such an idea. It takes rank with the system of public education as a necessary addition to the cultural equipment of the nation. Its supreme objective is the promotion of the general welfare through the creation of opportunities for a more abundant and happier life for everyone."

The great, untracked wilderness is gone. The frontier is passed. The age of leisure is here. The impact of advertising through every possible media proclaims that this is so. We are constantly being besieged to buy products which will help us enjoy our leisure the more. And incidentally, may I note in passing, that a great many of these products are ones which are consumed or used enroute or at our public parks and recreation areas, or they are products which we need special recreation skills and training to enjoy.

The 1950 census reports gave the first really substantial statistical information indicating that leisure is now possible for everyone and not just for the favored few. Since then, business publications, reports, and magazines have assembled an amazing collection of facts which demonstrate conclusively that recreation and leisure are now of major importance to American living, and that in the years ahead leisure and how it is used will be a major concern of every business and industry, civic organization, school, church, and unit of government. Total production in 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953 set successive new records over the previous high achieved at the peak of wartime production in 1944 when it reached \$268,000,000,000.

The Committee for Economic Development, a private research organization, has predicted that by 1965 gross national production will total \$535,000,000,000, an increase of fifty per cent over present rates. Output per man-hour as estimated by the Federal Reserve has been steadily increasing at an annual rate of two per cent or more since 1947. There is no sign that American industry, especially in the

coming age of automation, cannot, at least, maintain that performance.

What does this mean in terms of the families of America? It means simply this: in 1944 the average family had an income of \$3,610, as compared to \$4,460 in 1950. In 1953, the average family income was well in excess of \$5,000. In 1929, only thirty-one per cent of all American families had incomes between \$3,000 and \$10,000 a year, while in 1953 fifty-eight per cent of all families had such incomes measured in dollars of like purchasing power.

One million families, according to a book just issued by the editors of *Fortune* magazine under the title *The Changing American Market*, are crossing the \$4,000 income figure a year, and in five years a like number will be crossing the \$5,000 income line.

*Business Week* magazine, more than a year ago, said, "Spending money on leisure is no longer considered an economic waste. In fact, the future economy of America will be built upon leisure-time spending. There is just so much food and clothing and shelter and other things needed for bare existence. There is no foreseeable limit to what we need and can use as our leisure time increases."

#### Recreation in the Age of Leisure

There can be no doubt that one of the major trends in living today is leisure. It is a fact. How we are prepared to use it and what we do with it will, to a great extent, determine the kind of people and the kind of nation we will be in the years ahead.

I wish I could confidently say that the future American character will be moulded in as desirable a way by the fact of leisure as it was by the fact of wilderness and the frontier. I wish I could say open spaces were available now to help the growth of the American character in the same tradition as in pioneer America. We have time, money, and people for leisure. But we have not yet developed an ethics of leisure, sufficient leaders for leisure, and above all, adequate spaces to enjoy leisure activities.

Open space for leisure living is essential for the continued growth of the kind of American character we cherish. Without places to play, a philosophy of recreation, an ethics of leisure, will be of little value. The age of leisure will become a stunted and meaningless thing. Unless an informed public aggressively insists on its right to adequate park and other recreation areas, the vanishing wilderness and the vanishing frontier will be joined by a vanishing opportunity for outdoor recreation.

How critical is the need for additional parks and open spaces? An estimate of the National Resources Planning Board in 1942 stated that four million additional acres of state park land should be acquired to meet the needs of the expanding population. By comparison, between 1939 and 1952 only 500,000 acres were actually acquired.

Consider, for example, the latest Twentieth Century Fund report on "America's Needs and Resources." It says that in 1950 an additional 276,000 acres of park land were needed by urban residents to bring their cities up to the basic standard. Very few of these needed acres have been acquired.

At the national level, attendance at national parks and recreation areas has increased enormously. In 1916 when the National Park Service was created by law only 358,000 people visited the areas under its supervision. Last year the attendance was forty-eight million. Visitors to the Corps of Engineers projects increased from ten million in 1949 to twenty-six million in 1951, and 53,848,000 in 1954.

According to Conrad Wirth, director of the National Park Service, it will require two and a half times the present appropriation over a ten-year period to correct the present bad campground conditions and double the present facilities.

The problems of open space, its development and maintenance at the national level, have received much national publicity in the past few years. It will need much more before the average American will insist on better provisions for his leisure in the national parks, forests, and other recreation areas under the federal government.

But what is happening at the local level receives only local publicity. So far, there has been little national publicity given to the critical need for new park areas and open spaces in cities and towns and suburban areas. And yet, in city after city, and suburb after suburb, the competition for the use of the remaining open space is becoming tremendous.

Existing park land is being sought for fire stations, super highways, juvenile detention homes, public housing, and other public purposes as well as for private use. At the same time, new neighborhoods are being built overnight by developers and subdividers. A recent article in the *New York Herald Tribune* reports:

"All this points up what community planners in all the suburban areas are emphasizing as the basic need—land acquisition for future growth. They are in agreement that the localities themselves—the counties, cities, towns, and villages—must act soon to acquire the land sites for playgrounds which may not be needed for years to come. Development is moving so fast that available recreational sites are vanishing overnight."

Professional park and recreation people, representatives of citizen boards and committees must help alert the American people to the very serious need for the protection of existing parks, water resources, conservation areas, and other recreation sites, and for the expansion of those areas to meet the new need of a leisure age. Informed professionals and civic leaders need to be joined by business and industry in a massive campaign to assure adequate parks and open spaces for the future. The stake of private enterprise in the new leisure is great.

So serious is the problem, that I cannot help but urge that a series of conferences like this one be called and attended by the sponsoring and cooperating organizations of this conference and by all other agencies, public and private, concerned with recreation in all its manifold aspects. Out of such conferences should come the preparation, adoption, and implementation of a nation-wide recreation policy, plan, program, and administrative framework through which the American people can provide for themselves adequate opportunities for the best and most satisfying use of their expanding leisure time. •

# The Craft Arts in Education

Harold J. Brennan

ONE OF THE most astonishing movements in the United States in the last quarter of a century has been the tremendous renascence of interest in the crafts: weaving, ceramics, metal-crafts, and furniture making. This development has not come about primarily as the result of encouragement by schools and museums (with a few notable exceptions) but rather through discovery of the craft arts by hundreds and thousands of people who must know something worthwhile and meaningful to them when they see it. They have joined weavers' guilds, taken courses in home bureau groups and similar adult and extension programs, and bought craft "kits" and tools, often with more enthusiasm than direction.

This extraordinary activity has somewhat bewildered those of us in teaching whose duty it is to relate our programs in art and education to the life interests and needs of our students. Our laggard deliberations and planning have been left far behind as the rapidly accelerating desire for activity and instruction in the craft arts has forced students—both young and adult—to find help where they can. Education, on the whole, necessarily must move somewhat slowly; but it was apparent, some years ago, that the quickening awareness of the aesthetic and constructive value of the craft arts was neither trivial nor temporary. It was founded on some basic human needs as well as on fundamental and historic characteristics of our American culture.

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MR. BRENNAN is director of the School for American Craftsmen, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.

*The place of handcraft in the educational program—elementary, secondary, college, and university—has appeared rather frequently as a subject for discussion at meetings of art teachers in the last few years. Caught unawares by the great public interest in handcraft, educational institutions are now being faced by a demand for courses in crafts, coming from people with a wide range of interests—amateurs, professionals, teachers, therapists, and designers for various industries.*

The reaction, in educational meetings, to this wide public demand has been more negative than constructive. Put on the defensive by the tide of interest, the associations of teachers berate the use of kits and voice strong feelings decrying their use. Often there is an underlying misgiving as to the artistic worth of the craft arts, and their expressive or creative possibilities. These latter sentiments are always supplied by teachers who know little or nothing of handcraft. But, being teachers, they do speak with a measure of professional authority, and their opinions are taken more seriously than they merit.

The great assault is on the kits and other props and crutches. At the regional and national meetings of the art associations, except for one, a considerable area is always filled with the displays of commercial firms that supply kits, designs, and other aids which profess to help the novice or assist the more experienced craftsmen. The official view, on the part of the art group, is usually one of strong disapproval of the classroom use of such materials. There is little real evidence of any positive and constructive effort to find an alternative to the kits or toward the development of some course of action. It is a hard and unpleasant thing to say, but the kits have come to fill a vacuum, and supply needs and interests for which the majority of the schools and museums have neglected to provide. They may be a poor and unsatisfactory answer to a demand, and contribute little, if anything, to the individual which will lead to his constructive or creative advance. But the fact is that the kits and other commercial aids exist because schools and museums have failed to recognize the craft arts in their educational and exhibition programs.

There is not as yet any general awareness of the need for a re-evaluation of the content of the art program, and for the broad introduction of soundly conceived and properly taught courses in the craft arts. Only a few of the museums, one of the important channels through which the public becomes acquainted with new practices and ideas in the arts, have seen fit to give a proper emphasis to the crafts, although their record in this respect does seem better than that of the schools.

The great Designer Craftsman 1953 Exhibition, sponsored by the American Craftsman's Educational Council and fourteen leading American museums, marked a definitive milestone for craftsmen in the United States. First shown at the Brooklyn (New York) Museum in December 1953, it has been on tour since. Excellent and meaningful as this exhibition was, the opinion was generally held that practicing craftsmen, or persons with a first-hand working relationship with craft arts production, could have contributed more significantly to the judging of the show. The crafts sections of many shows too often are judged by museum directors, painters, and sculptors, who, with more self-confidence than knowledge, award prizes to weavers, potters, silversmiths, and furniture designers.

Two years ago the president of a Midwest university made this observation: "Perhaps we have grown to believe unwisely that the building, the work of sculpture, or the painting are the only forms of art. But we should look about us... and see the beauty and utility that the craftsmen and designers have brought to enrich our lives." •

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Condensed and reprinted from the Winter 1954-1955, *Handweaver & Craftsman*. Part II of this article appears in the Summer 1955 issue. (See page 398, this issue, RECREATION.)



Sightseer admires (?) work of his playmates. This collage was product of efforts of three Deborah club members.



Setting up Art Fair looks chaotic but is actually well organized. Bright paper hangings add carnival atmosphere.



Spatter printing demonstration is in progress using paper cut outs and leaves as stencils. Art work is also on sale.

## YOUTH HOLDS AN

**Members of Chicago's Deborah Boys' Club show their neighborhood a thing or two about salesmanship, barter creative work for money to buy modern ceramic kiln.**

**Phillip L. Brin**

Reprinted with permission from the May 1955 issue of *Junior Arts and Activities*. MR. BRIN is director of the Deborah Boys' Club, a branch of the Young Men's Jewish Council, Chicago, Illinois. Photographs are by PHILIP DRELL, the Deborah Boy's Club photography instructor.

DISPLAYING arts and crafts projects made by the members of a youth-serving informal educational or recreational agency usually poses a problem to administrators. The usual type of display does not draw the interest, nor does it allow adults to see the youth in action, with all their vim, vigor, and vitality.

During the past summer, the staff members of the Deborah Boys' Club of Chicago hit upon an idea—to conduct an open air art fair and exhibit to show the community the work of the members. The fair was planned with the following purposes in mind:

1. To allow parents and community members to view the creative projects made by the club members.
2. To give recognition to each participant in the summer art program by having them produce and display their creative works.



Front porch of club building is perfect for displaying paintings and craft work—totem poles at right, photographs at left.

## ART FAIR . . .

3. To get a carnival atmosphere by having the exhibits and products displayed in a colorful booth arrangement.

4. To allow the members to sell their creative projects for an even greater sense of accomplishment.

In order to achieve these purposes a great deal of planning and coordination was necessary. First, a purpose had to be determined for selling the products made by the members. This was arrived at by a staff consultation as to the item most needed in the art department. The unanimous decision reached was that our ceramic kiln was inadequate and dangerous to use; therefore, all funds should be directed toward buying a new kiln.

The next decision to be made was what items would be easiest to make, what would be most saleable, and what would keep the interest of the members in production. The economy of the product was a very important point to con-



Lively-looking masks made with scrap on paper plate bases and painted are results of impromptu rainy-day project.



Salesmanship plays an important part in the fair's success. The boys have chance to sell as well as demonstrate art work.

sider, as the budget was limited, and overhead had to be kept low. Mr. Samuel Wenet, club program director, Mrs. Esther Sklarewitz and Miss Charlotte Labinger, summer play club directors, headed the fair and planned the projects to be developed.

The final decisions on these problems were made after the staff reviewed the creative arts and crafts projects which the members had worked on during the summer. All of the items—papier-mâché dolls, sculpture, leatherwork, paper plate candy dishes, coasters, cup holders, photogram paper weights, wire sculptures, papier-mâché wall masks, leaf print napkins, and spatter prints were made from scrap materials obtained from companies and individuals interested in contributing to the club. The use of these materials in creating projects kept the overhead to a bare minimum.

After the general planning was done, a date was set for the big affair. The total agency staff was then asked to invite their groups to participate by making articles to sell. The exhibits which were not intended for selling purposes

One item made by photograph club was a paperweight—a plastic-covered photogram mounted on base of heavy wood.



were those items made by special interest groups in their regular activity period. These included drawing and paintings by individuals and murals by the play club groups.

The prospect of conducting and participating in the art fair attracted one hundred and twenty members, some of whom had not actively participated in any of the activities in the club until this event was announced, only three weeks prior to the date set for the fair.

The invitations were designed and silkscreened by hand in the art department and were mailed to all of the boards of directors of the sponsoring organizations—the Deborah Woman's Club, Young Men's Jewish Council, and the Deborah Boys' Club Parents Association.

For the three weeks prior to the event, each group met three times a week specifically to work on their projects. Signs were printed by the members and posters were designed, painted, and displayed to tell of the coming event. A full publicity program was outlined to inform the newspapers, and, due to the uniqueness of the activity, the newspapers, both local and city-wide, responded by giving advance coverage as well as coverage of the activity itself. The day before the fair, "sandwich men" roamed the neighborhood informing neighbors in the community of the event and inviting them to attend. The whole plan was to conduct the fair and exhibit outside of the building on the front porch and adjoining sidewalks, with the provision that if it rained, it would move indoors to the club gymnasium.

The big day arrived, and Chicago was hit by one of the biggest summer storms in its history, but by 2:00 P.M., an hour before the scheduled opening, the sky cleared and the task of setting up started.

An outsider watching the activities between 2:00 and 3:00 P.M. would have exclaimed that it was "chaos," but after looking a little closer, would have realized that it was *organized* chaos.

At 3:00 P.M. everything was in order—the cooking classes had their booth ready to sell cookies, hot dogs, and cokes. The artists and craftsmen were ready to demonstrate the process involved in creating their products and to sell their wares, and club photographers were busy snapping pictures.

For three hours the fair continued, with over four hundred parents, neighbors, members of the boards of directors, boy and girl club members, and interested persons just walking by—viewing, buying, and marveling at the work which the children were displaying.

The fair proved successful, the children had an enjoyable time and were proud to show their work. The adults saw not only the work produced by these eight-to-twelve-year-olds, but also were swept up by the enthusiasm and salesmanship of the youth to the tune of spending over one hundred dollars to help the club buy its ceramic kiln. Probably the happiest were the staff members who had finally found a constructive way to display the arts and craft work of the members to an enthusiastic and receptive audience. •

# Lifting the Standard of Recreation Personnel

*A Different Approach to  
the Subject of Training.*

Stephen H. Mahoney

**I**N THE course of time there has been accumulated a wealth of material on the subject of the training of recreation personnel. The product of the best minds in the recreation profession, working either as individuals or as members of regional or national committees, training methods are being revised constantly to meet new conditions and to develop new procedures and techniques. Only recently there has been issued in booklet form, by the National Recreation Association, another report from one of its national committees, *Playground Leaders—Their Selection and Training*.\*

With such a store of material available, it is obviously unnecessary to devote time here to further discussion of the general theme of leadership training as we have been treating it over the years. Every contribution which has been made thus far has been of tremendous value, and the accumulated material for the subject matter, the procedures, the techniques, the training skills, the suggested schedules, and for many other phases of training as utilized in pre-service training courses, in-service training, and workshops of all types.

Let us, therefore, bypass further comment on "how-to-train," for the more important consideration:

\* Available from the National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. \$.85.

MR. MAHONEY is superintendent of recreation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This article is from a talk given at the Recreation and Youth Leadership Institute held at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, April 1955.

## Whom Shall We Train?

Standing as it does at the meeting point of its past career of growth and development and the period of professional advancement, the recreation profession can well give consideration to the selection of the human material which will play the major role in its future performance.

Through the past half-century, when we were attempting to gain recognition and to consolidate our gradual gains, there was relatively little opportunity to be "choosey" about personnel. Incidentally, that may be the reason why some of us who are still around were able to slip in.

The playground movement, as it was known for some time, was obliged to recruit its personnel from outside fields. There was no reservoir of trained personnel from which to draw. Only in the allied field of education did there appear to be the source of personnel for the new recreation venture.

Only those who have been identified with the recreation movement since those early years can duly appreciate its attainments in the direction of improved personnel. The simultaneous development of a number of factors has effected these attainments. Some of these factors are:

- The organization and development of professional improvement groups.
- The attainment of sufficient maturity to give dignity of character to the recreation movement.
- The gradual evolution of a philosophy of recreation.
- The recognition of recreation by colleges and universities and the granting of degrees therein.

- The resultant growing source of trained personnel.
- The opportunities for study and research.

These attainments will reflect themselves throughout the whole field of recreation. As they continue on to greater degree, the profession must be ready to assimilate their benefits. The subject of personnel must become the major concern of every person identified with recreation.

The time has come to take advantage of the supply of trained leadership. Over the years most of us have watched some excellent leadership material slip away from us. How many young people, whom we have trained as part-time leaders during their college days, have entered other fields and other professions because we could not hold them?

The situation involving the supply of trained leadership is a reciprocal one. If colleges are to continue to build up a supply of trained personnel, then the profession must present the demand for it. Unless this supply and demand is maintained at its proper ratio, much of the ground which has been gained will be lost. The time for action is now.

As long as positions in recreation are held at the level of importance which they have occupied up to now, the outlook for better leadership will remain dim. As long as the recreation worker is relegated to the same category of employment as is occupied by the rank and file of the employees in the general personnel structure of the community, there will be no outlook for improvement. As long as the general conception of a recreation worker's importance is held inferior to that of the em-

ployee in the education system, there will be no professional advancement.

Until such time as some of the barriers which block our progress are removed, we will not advance. The legal blocks which confront us must be removed. The statutes which forbid recreation officials to set up educational qualifications in competitive examinations must be repealed. The rules which specify that in civil service examinations there is no opportunity for oral testing must be changed. The relatively low evaluation placed on recreation positions by community administrative officials must be changed. The removal of these and other impediments is the challenge which confronts those of us who constitute the recreation profession.

These thoughts, relative to the selection of recreation personnel, are my conception of the most necessary steps to be taken in connection with the general topic—leadership training. Underlying these there is the same basic need that is essential to the professional growth of the whole recreation movement. I believe, however, that it is within the sphere of personnel that our best

opportunity for action lies.

The place of recreation in our society is no longer a conjecture; its effects on every phase of our life are recognized almost universally. Its greatest potentialities have not yet been manifested. The weakest point in its present structure is the lack of recognition given to its personnel.

The power to improve this recognition lies within the recreation profession itself. This power, now latent in the ranks, can be harnessed and utilized with great effect. With every medium at our command, the message of a "voice of recreation" program must penetrate to the remotest corners. No longer can the importance of recreation as a vocation be hidden. The opportunity it affords the young man or the young woman with academic and professional training must be stressed. This professional challenge confronting every leader in the recreation movement must be met by him both as an individual and as a member of the professional organizations. In many sections of the country this challenge is being met with beneficial results. This achievement

can serve both as a precedent and an inspiration for further achievement.

The professional worker in recreation must be equipped with all the attributes of a profession. Not only professional salary inducements, but the conditions of employment, the tenure, the opportunity for advancement, the chance for professional improvement, and for membership in professional organizations—these must be set forth in prospect for the trained leader.

It has been the lot of many of us who are identified with recreation to have been in a position to watch its growth from infancy to maturity. At every step along the way we have stressed the importance of leadership as the most essential factor in the movement. This importance has increased rather than diminished with recreation's growth. As we boast each year of the increasing millions devoted to facilities, for maintenance budgets, and for capital expenditures for recreation, let us dedicate ourselves to lifting the recreation leader to his rightful position. Our greatest contribution to the profession will be attainment of this objective. •

## Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

*So Much For So Little.* Never was a title of a movie so deceptive. The Hospital Recreation Consultant Service of the National Recreation Association, which consists of Jody Legoyda and myself, can hardly believe, after two years of trials, tribulations, hopes and often despair, that the picture we dreamed of is completed and ready for distribution. We hope you will like it! *So Much For So Little.* 28 minutes, in color, will be available for rental for \$7.50. The picture has both narration and lip synchronization. It has been produced by the Hospital Recreation Consultant Service and Robert Wald, producer of the "American Inventory Series" of NBC-TV, for the purpose of stimulating interest in the creating of recreation programs for all age groups in hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and specialized institutions for the ill and handicapped.

The picture was made possible by a grant from the Hofheimer Foundation, New York. It shows, in dramatic form, how a volunteer worker discovers that recreation in a general civilian hospital contributes to better patient morale. A highlight of the film is an appeal made by Howard A. Rusk, M.D., director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and associate editor of the *New York Times*, for more community and professional interest in this new, but fast developing, field.

Springfield College, in Springfield, Massachusetts, held a two-week summer session workshop, July 18-29, entitled

"Survey of Recreation in Rehabilitation." The workshop had a registration of thirty-five professionals, as well as many who came in for special sessions. One day was devoted to recreation in hospitals, at which time I was privileged to conduct the sessions. They dealt with hospital recreation services for children, general, medical and surgical, chronic and neuropsychiatric patients. Also, we covered the educational and vocational aspects of today's hospital picture. These sessions were presented by recreation directors Alice Burkehardt, Children's Division, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York; Doris Berryman, Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York; John Gehan, Goldwater Memorial Hospital, New York; and Martin Meyer, chief, Recreation Service, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital, Peekskill, New York.

I would particularly like to recommend to all those working in hospitals, homes or institutions, especially for the mentally ill, a pamphlet entitled *Volunteers in Mental Hospitals*, published by the National Association for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York, at twenty-five cents per copy. Edited and co-authored by Marjorie Frank, former director of service in Veterans Hospitals, American Red Cross, now assistant executive director of the National Association of Mental Health, this pamphlet includes a fine article by Doctor O. Arnold Kilpatrick, director of Hudson River State Hospital in New York, on the great value of volunteers in his hospital. The pamphlet not only tells of the need for volunteers, but also of the great many important parts that they play in the recreation programs in such institutions. •

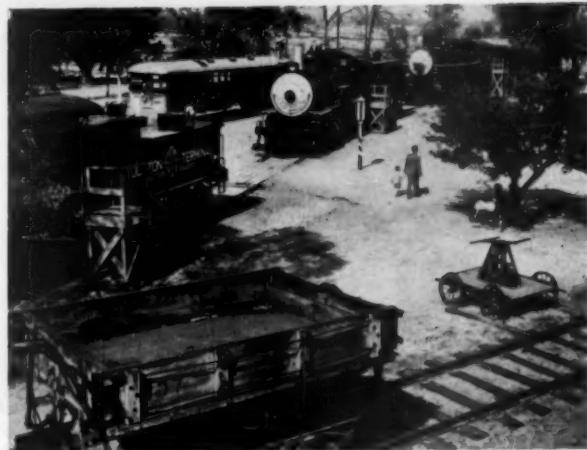
MRS. HILL is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.

# TRAVEL TOWN - U.S.A.

*A Museum to Enjoy*

Gladwin Hill

This amazing municipal facility is one of the world's most unusual collections of vehicles of all types and vintage. On display are locomotives, an old caboose, Union Pacific diner, airplane, and so on.



PROBABLY the greatest letter-off-of-steam in the history of children (and that goes back a long way) has become a large-scale project of the city of Los Angeles.

It is Travel Town, a permanent outdoor transportation museum in Griffith Park. "Museum" is something of a misnomer, because it connotes passive observation. The big point about Travel Town is that everything in it is to be actively enjoyed.

It is a haven for any kid who ever wanted to ride a locomotive, fool around a firehouse, or see what it feels like to be the pilot of an airplane. Travel Town's appurtenances include real-life examples of all these types of rolling stock, along with much auxiliary equipment. Furthermore, children, instead of being fenced off and cautioned not to touch, are supposed to clamber over and around them and monkey with them to their hearts' content.

Travel Town was started after the war with some old firehouse equipment, a Jap Zero fighter plane, and an old locomotive. It is now growing by the week, with one item after another added as public-spirited citizens and organizations have been caught up in the whirlwind of youthful enthusiasm it generates.

It now boasts a large array of locomotives and other rolling stock from several railroads; more fire engines; an old railroad station; and such transpor-

tational antiquities as an oldtime gas company meter-wagon.

A new policy of loan exhibits has just been instituted. A San Francisco cable car was sent down here as a decorative motif for the Los Angeles International Flower Show. Before it could be returned, the Los Angeles city fathers prevailed on the San Francisco city fathers to let it pause for the kids to play on.

One segment of the railroad collection has been set up for actual operation on a half-mile track, dubbed the Crystal Springs and Southwestern Railroad. It comprises a 1910 locomotive and two passenger cars which ran for years between Honolulu and Weianae in Hawaii. The equipment was donated and transported to Los Angeles by the Matson Steamship Line and hauled the twenty-five miles inland to the park by a local trucking company. Kids and their parents, at fares of ten and twenty cents, have been riding on it at a rate of three thousand every weekend. Admission to Travel Town itself is free.

There is also a 1909 locomotive from the Western Pacific Railroad, a 1920 locomotive from the local Santa Maria Valley Railroad, a caboose, and a 1920 dining car from the Union Pacific Railroad. The diner's original cost was \$100,000.

A recent addition to the collection was a Los Angeles Fire Department hook-and-ladder truck which operated both in the horse-drawn days and later

under conversion to auto traction. The Western Union Telegraph Company has just joined in the fun by equipping the old depot with a full-fledged old-time telegraph system.

The Western Pacific locomotive, which with its tender is seventy feet long and weighs over 1,700 tons, was in actual freight service up to within a few weeks of its addition to the museum.

The collection includes also an 1882 locomotive from the old Central Pacific Railroad. It was donated by the California chapter of the Railroad and Locomotive Historical Society of America.

Travel Town is an operation of the city recreation and park department. It is in the northwest corner of Griffith Park, on the edge of the suburb of Burbank, close to Warner Brothers studios.

The grounds have ample space for the growing collection, and its possibilities are seen as almost limitless and encompassing such additions as a submarine and a blimp. The only real problem is how to get a sizeable ship that far inland.

Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of children have been delighted and their parents rendered eternally grateful for this ideal outlet for youthful exuberance and curiosity. •

Reprinted from the *New York Times*, June 5, 1955, by permission of the publisher and author, who is Los Angeles staff correspondent of the *Times*.



Old and young enjoy Jersey City's open-type rink. Note runway connecting rink and indoor facilities in the stadium. Site must be large enough to include necessary accessory features.

# Outdoor Artificial Ice Skating Rinks

George D. Butler

*Present upward surge of interest leads to consideration of construction, costs, and values.*

INTEREST and participation in outdoor winter sports have mounted rapidly in the last few years and there is no winter sport in which so many individuals take part or which is provided more widely than ice skating. The *Recreation and Park Yearbook* for 1950<sup>1</sup> showed that facilities for ice skating far outnumbered all other winter types. More than 700 cities reported a total of 3,274 outdoor skating areas with an attendance of 8,000,000 at little more than half of the rinks.

In communities where there are ponds, lakes, or streams suitable for ice skating, these can be used with little preparation on days when the ice is sufficiently thick to permit the activity to be carried on safely. In other communities, however, where it is necessary to spray or flood areas for ice skating and where, as is often the case, advance preparation of the rink is required, the number of skating days in the past few winters has not been sufficient to justify the expense of preparing such facilities. Recreation and park authorities have recently been receiving too little cooperation from the weather.

For this reason, interest in the construction of artificial rinks has taken an upward surge in the last two or three years, with the 1955 *World Ice Skating Guide* (see bibliography at end of this article) estimating more than one hun-

dred new artificial ice skating centers built in 1954 in North America. The number of municipalities erecting mechanically frozen outdoor rinks is growing, and many cities are investigating the costs and values of installing one.

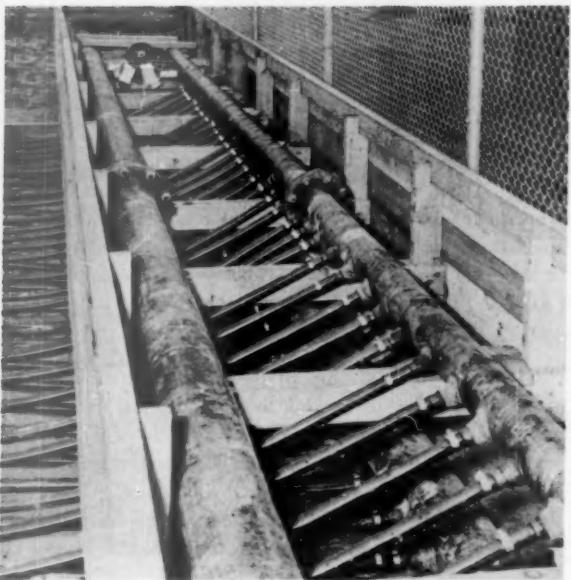
## Rink Types and Construction

An artificial skating rink consists of a floor sprayed or flooded and frozen for skating and the refrigeration equipment essential to produce and maintain the ice. Many of the municipal installations use ammonia compressors which are driven by electric motors or other power condensers and an ammonia receiving tank. If the brine system of refrigeration is used, a brine cooler and brine pumps are required. A refrigeration unit is connected with the pipes in the rink through header or feeder pipes at one end of the rink. A building is also needed to house the refrigeration machinery, unless it is mounted on a trailer truck, and afford a shelter for skaters. Other features usually provided are flood lights, seats for spectators, a woven wire enclosure and, if the rink is to be used for ice hockey, dasher boards around the rink, players' benches and penalty boxes.

Three general types of rinks have been installed. The rink surface floor of one type is composed of a reinforced concrete floating slab in which has been installed a system of pipes through which the freezing solution circulates; another consists of an area in which the pipes have been imbedded in sand, crushed stone, or similar material. The third type, which is known as the roll-up or take-up rink, consists of some form of plastic pipe laid on supports and set on a thin layer of sand over a turf, soil, or paved surface.

<sup>1</sup> Published by National Recreation Association. A new yearbook is scheduled for 1956.

MR. BUTLER is director of the NRA Research Department.



Iron header pipes, which are enclosed in a permanent installation, conduct brine to plastic tubes in Detroit's take-up rinks. These tubes can be rolled up and stored.

The first type of installation involves the construction of a permanent all-purpose floor, usually with a monolithic concrete surface. The ice sheet is built up directly on the concrete floor and when the skating season is finished, the area can be used for roller skating, tennis, and a variety of other activities. Wrought iron or standard mild steel pipe, of 1- or 1½-inch diameter and set at 4-inch centers, is commonly used for this type of rink. It has good thermal conductivity and therefore requires less refrigeration capacity than some other materials. One disadvantage in this type of construction is the difficulty in repairing a leak, crack, or other deterioration which might occur within the slab. Studies have shown practically no corrosion in rinks with direct expansion refrigeration. The cost of the all-purpose rink is higher than that of the other two types.

In the open type of rink the ice surface is built upon iron or steel pipes imbedded in sand or crushed stone, with the pipes usually resting on sleepers creosoted under pressure and fastened to them with galvanized clips. (Cinders or clay should not be used to surround the pipes.) It is less expensive than the permanent rink and it has the advantage that leaks can be detected easily and repaired rapidly. In case a permanent rink on the site is ultimately desired, but sufficient funds are not available for constructing it, or if settlement of the area has not been completed, this type of rink may be installed in such a manner that it can later be covered with concrete in order to form a permanent all-purpose court. Where installed on an area such as an athletic field, which is to be used during the spring, summer, and fall, the rink may be constructed several inches below the surface and covered with tar paper and clay or top soil at the end of the skating season. This type of rink can be removed at the end of the skating season, but the cost of doing so would be very considerable. Subdrainage is important under the concrete and open type of rinks.

The roll-up or take-up rink is the least expensive and can be installed on almost any reasonably level surface, such as that of a paved tennis court, lawn, or a dirt area. A paved area, however, is considered preferable to other surfaces. The roll-up rink, based on polyethylene plastic pipe, can be installed quickly and taken up and stored easily so that the area can be used for other activities during the spring, summer, and fall. The light-weight pipe has less thermal conductivity than wrought iron, but it has proved effective although it has not been in use long enough to determine its life expectancy. Deterioration owing to chemical action should be negligible, but because skate blades will pierce the pipe easily, the installation of sheet metal protectors is necessary. This adds to the cost and decreases the heat transfer. If the location of the rink is more or less experimental, the refrigeration unit may be mounted on a trailer truck rather than installed in a building. At the end of the skating season, the plastic pipe can be rolled up in rink length sections and stored until the autumn when it can be relaid. The iron header pipes used to carry the refrigerant to the plastic pipes, and extending along one side of the rink, are commonly boxed and a permanent installation.

Determination of the type, size, arrangement, and location of the refrigeration equipment and the piping system for the refrigerant involves a variety of local factors and requires the advice of an experienced refrigeration engineer. It is suggested that the company building the rink be required to post a performance bond, in order to avoid the unfortunate experience of one or two communities with rinks that failed to function properly. The National Recreation Association has compiled a list of companies or engineers who have designed or built artificial outdoor rinks and will furnish information concerning rink construction to any community interested in building one.<sup>2</sup> The data book of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers (see bibliography at end of article) is an excellent reference source.

#### Location and Size

Location of the rink is an important factor in determining its success. It must be a well-drained site, adequate in size not only for the rink itself but for its accessory features. It should be readily accessible, preferably by public transportation, but since many people will drive to the rink, ample space for parking must be provided. Proximity to water, power, and sewer lines reduces construction costs, as does availability of a building to house the refrigeration equipment and serve as a shelter for skaters, check room for shoes and skates, and concession stand. Most public rinks are located in parks; roll-up rinks have been built on lawn areas, ball diamonds and tennis courts.

Most municipal outdoor rinks and many of the others built by institutions or commercial interests are approximately 85 by 185 feet. These are the average dimensions of an official ice-hockey rink. If the rink is to be used to any con-

<sup>2</sup> Those responsible for rinks mentioned in this article are: Charles R. Beltz & Company, Detroit, Michigan; Mr. M. R. Carpenter, Cleveland, Ohio; Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois; and C. A. Meadows & Associates, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

siderable extent for ice hockey, the corners should be rounded, with a 15-foot radius, and should be surrounded by a wooden barrier 3- to 4-feet high, preferably cream color. A few rinks are wider than 100 feet or as long as 200 feet; others, built exclusively for skating, are smaller.

#### Construction Costs

Construction costs can only be roughly estimated because of so many local factors, such as the availability of water, power, and a structure for housing the refrigeration equipment and for a skating shelter, as well as the size and type of construction of the rink itself. Four permanent-type rinks, each 120 by 178 feet, were built in Toronto in 1950 at a cost of approximately \$125,000 each, including the construction of a small equipment building. It was estimated in 1953 that a permanent-type rink 120 by 178 feet would cost approximately \$150,000 in New York State; a rink 85 by 185 feet, \$115,000, and an area 85 by 125 feet about \$77,000.

A rink, 85 by 185 feet, built in Utica, New York, in 1954, required two compressors, two pumps, electric controls, approximately 50,000 feet of wrought-iron pipe encased in concrete, and other incidental equipment. Installation costs:

Equipment .....	\$ 82,462.00
Site preparation, including grading, drainage, retaining wall, fencing and wooden dasher board around the rink .....	27,487.50
Installation of six flood lights and other electrical work .....	3,993.00
Construction of addition to field house to house refrigerating equipment.....	7,790.00
Total.....	\$121,732.50

The nature of the site required heavy grading at one end and the construction of a retaining wall; on the other hand, it was possible to use an existing field house as a shelter.

A rink, also 85 by 185 feet, built in Hamtramck, Michigan, in 1954, including metal pipe installation but no concrete floor, electrical work and construction of an equipment room and a concession building, was built for approximately \$90,000. In 1954 Jersey City, New Jersey, erected a rink 85 by 190 feet using wrought-iron pipe set under the playing field at the city stadium at an equipment cost of \$75,000. Two sixty-ton compressors circulate brine through ten miles of pipe. Existing facilities were used to house the equipment and to serve as a skating shelter. A third city has awarded a contract for a rink, 85 by 190 feet, at a construction cost of approximately \$80,000. The rink is to have a sand floor and an existing building is to be used for housing the refrigeration equipment.

Flint, Michigan, in 1954 installed a roll-up rink on three tennis courts, 120 by 180 feet, surrounded by a 12-foot chain link fence. The costs of this unusually large rink were:

Installation of the ice-making machine, plastic pipe and connections .....	\$55,000.00
Construction of permanent building, approximately 20 by 24 feet, to house the ice machinery.....	12,000.00
Expense of bringing in gas and power lines and adding furnaces to the machinery building and field house .....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$70,000.00

Detroit, Michigan, has built three rinks using the roll-up polyethylene plastic pipe. The department of parks and rec-

reation reports that such a rink, 85 by 185 feet, can be constructed at an over-all cost not to exceed \$60,000 including refrigeration unit and all incidentals. Its three rinks, 83 by 140 feet, 85 by 120 feet, and 85 by 185 feet, represent a total investment of little more than \$150,000.

A well known consultant estimates that a roll-up rink, 86 by 185 feet, can be built at a cost of \$40,000 for the rink proper, plus approximately \$18,000 for ice machinery, or about the same amount as the Detroit estimate. A rink can be taken up at a cost of approximately \$900 and relaid for \$1,000 to \$1,200, at a \$2.00 per man-hour rate.

#### Operating Cost and Income

Operating cost data are of unusually limited value because, in addition to varying local conditions, most of the municipal outdoor rinks have been in use for only one season. Detroit rinks are reported to cost an average of \$100 per day each for operation and maintenance. Other estimates and cost figures indicate an average daily expense varying from \$85 to \$150. It seems probable that some costs



Skating at Detroit's Civic Center—one of the city's three removable enclosed rinks. Each rink serves close to 1,000 persons daily, about 250 to 300 at a time.

may be reduced as operators gain added experience; for example, one official believes it should be possible to reduce the weekly payroll from \$900 to \$500 by better selection of personnel.

People using artificial rinks, like those using swimming pools, golf courses, and other public facilities involving high initial and operating costs, are expected to pay a fee, which is usually designed to provide sufficient income to meet the cost of operation and maintenance. From the limited information available it seems probable that the receipts from admission fees, concessions and other sources did not equal the current costs at most public rinks last year.

In one city children used the rink free on afternoons, Monday through Friday, and on Saturday morning. At other sessions they paid the same fee as adults, fifty cents. Another city charged fifteen cents afternoons and twenty-five cents evenings. Rates at a third rink were twenty-five cents

for afternoon sessions and fifty cents for each of two evening sessions, 6:30 to 8:30 and 9:00 to 10:30. Afternoon skating is free at the Detroit rinks, but a service fee of ten cents for children and twenty-five cents for adults is charged in the evening. At the Wollman rink in New York City,<sup>3</sup> which did show a profit, children have free use on Saturday mornings, holidays and school vacation; afternoon and evening rates vary from ten to fifty cents; with one dollar for special figure-skating periods.

### Rink Personnel

The number of workers required at a rink varies with its size and hours of operation. It also depends upon the services rendered; more personnel is needed if a refreshment stand is operated and skate and shoe checking is provided. Detroit employs six workers at each of its rinks; two cities, nine each; another, fifteen. The city which believes its staff could be reduced employs sixteen workers. The annual payroll in four cities varies from \$6,000 to \$18,000 per rink.

An engineer is required to operate the rink machinery.



Metal pipe installation is used in this open-type rink in Hamtramck, Michigan. It can later be converted into a concrete all-purpose area for varied year-round activity.

One city employs two refrigeration operators for its rink; another states that a licensed operating refrigerating engineer should be on duty twenty-four hours per day. Two or more ice supervisors or guards, a cashier, and custodian or ice maintenance workers are employed at each rink. A rink manager, check room attendant, ticket taker, concession worker, and skate checker are other types of rink personnel.

### Use Periods

Hours of operation also vary from city to city. The Detroit rinks were open from 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. on weekdays and from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. on weekends. The Utica rink was operated from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. In Jersey City the hours were 3:30 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 10:30 P.M., Monday through Fridays; Saturdays, 10:00 A.M. to 12 M., 2:30 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 10:30 P.M.; Sundays,

<sup>3</sup> See "Recent Facility Developments," RECREATION, March 1951.

the same as Saturday except no morning session. A rink must be closed for brief periods each day in order to plane, clean, and resurface the ice. Special equipment has been devised to facilitate this operation.

The average skating season is four months, with most rinks opening early in November and closing in mid-March, or approximately 125 days. The large Wollman rink in Central Park, New York, however, which attracts nearly 400,000 skaters during its season, is in operation from early November till late in April. The weather is an important factor, because if the temperature or humidity rises too high, the cost of maintaining the ice becomes excessive. In some cases a rink that has been closed during the day, when the temperature has risen above the mid-seventies, was in good condition for evening use.

### People Served

The capacity of an average hockey rink ice-area—85 by 185 feet—has been estimated to be 800, although all of the skaters will not be on the ice at one time. Another basis for determining a rink's capacity is to allow 30 square feet per skater; 20 square feet is considered the minimum and makes for a congested rink. The average total attendance at rinks in four northeastern cities last season was nearly 70,000. The Detroit rinks, each of which can accommodate 250 to 300 skaters at one time, served close to 1,000 persons daily at each rink. Hamtramck reported between 800 and 900 skaters per day.

Most public rinks are used essentially for general skating; in some cases one evening a week is set aside for adults only. Special periods are scheduled for ice hockey or for figure skating at one or more rinks.

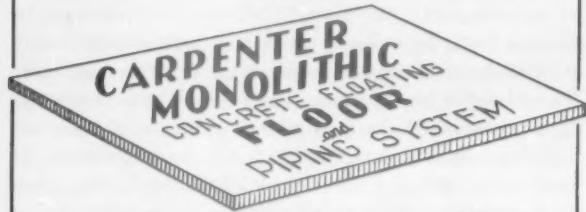
### Added Suggestions

A number of suggestions for rink construction or operation:

- Provide runways from the skating shelter, so skaters can reach ice without walking over concrete or earth surfaces. Heavy duty fabric or rubber belting, three feet wide, has proved most satisfactory for runways and shelter floors.
- In constructing rink, allow for shrinkage of plastic pipes.
- Set up the refrigeration system so the unit can't function unless one of the pumps is operating. Otherwise the brine might freeze and crack the equipment.
- Run the refrigerant through the system for a couple of days before starting to build the ice, so as to remove the heat from the ground and supporting materials.
- Build up the ice slowly by spraying, using a fine nozzle, so as to secure a solid layer.
- Do not permit ice to become more than two inches thick above the pipes, or excessive refrigeration will be required to maintain the ice. (Ice can be used when  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick on a concrete floor; when  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick on a sand fill.)
- Plane and clear the ice regularly to keep it smooth and firm, and use warm water to repair ridges or fill cracks. →

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► Melting of ice at base of dasher boards may be reduced by laying pipes closer together under the boards.

**For Further Reference**

*American Society Refrigerating Engineers Data Book.* Contains a chapter by R. A. Stencel entitled "Skating Rinks" which presents comprehensive and authoritative information on the design, construction, and operation of rinks of various types. Illustrated with cross-section drawings and charts. American Society Refrigerating Engineers, New York, N.Y. 1955. \$7.50.

*Calcium Chloride for Refrigeration Brine with Reference Data.* Calcium Chloride Institute, Washington, D. C. 77 pages. 1953. Free.

"Detroit's Holiday Present to Public is Its Second Artificial Ice Rink." *Park Maintenance*, January, 1954. Appleton, Wis.

*Ice Skating on Plastic.* Contains diagrams and detailed information describing the construction of take-up rinks in Detroit. Department of Parks and Recreation, Detroit, Mich. Mimeographed. 11 pages. \$1.00.\*

*The Story of Ice Skating, "Weather" Or Not.* A discussion of artificial rink types. Charles R. Beltz, Beltz Engineering Laboratories, 11021 Whittier Avenue, Detroit 24, Mich. 14 pages. Free.

"Kirby's Ice Bowl Is Biggest of Kind in U. S." by John A. Heinzelman, registered professional engineer. *Parks & Recreation*, September, 1954. Aurora, Ill.

*A Manual of Information on Artificial Ice Rinks.* C. A. Meadows & Associates, Consulting Engineers, 4 Grange Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 14 pages. 1953. Free.

"New Developments in Ice Rinks." A report read to the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Park Executives. C. A. Meadows & Associates, Consulting Engineers, 4 Grange Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 7 pages. 1952. Free.

"Outdoor Artificial Ice Rinks in Toronto." *RECREATION*, November, 1953. New York, N. Y.

*A Preliminary Study for an Outdoor Artificial Ice Skating Rink.* A comprehensive report of a study of rinks in a number of cities, including cost data, and recommendations for a rink in Utica. City Planning Board, Utica, N. Y. Mimeographed. 16 pages. 1953. Free (limited supply).

"Skating Projects at \$4.00 per Square Foot" by John J. Considine, general superintendent, Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. *Parks & Recreation*, Aurora, Ill. May, 1955.

"Skating Rinks" by R. A. Stencel. A comprehensive illustrated article. *Refrigerating Engineering*, May, 1952. New York, N. Y.

*Steel Piping in Ice Rinks.* Contains detailed information on installations at many rinks. Spang-Chalfant Division of The National Supply Company, Two Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1954. Free.

*World Ice Skating Guide*, 1955. Contains a list of ice rinks in the United States and Canada with ice surface dimensions and seating capacity, also an article "New Boom in Artificial Ice Rinks Sweeping the Country." National Sports Publications, New York, N. Y. 289 pages. \$1.00.

\* Make checks payable to Treasurer, City of Detroit.

## ICE SKATING RINKS

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# NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR



## Recreation Developments in European Cities

A number of observations made on a visit to European cities have been recorded by Orin F. Nolting, assistant director of the International City Managers' Association. Among those appearing in the May 1955 issue of *Public Management*:

European cities on the whole are attractive in spite of their old buildings and narrow streets. The beauty of some cities lies in the tree-lined boulevards, parks, and other open spaces, fountains, statues, and the absence of the gridiron plan for streets. . . . Central business areas that were completely bombed out have been entirely replanned, and one of the outstanding features is the large amount of open space.

Public control of land on the fringe of towns also enhances the attractiveness of the urban area. Kirchheim-Teck, Germany, a city of 22,000 population, owns most of the land on the fringe of the city, including a range of hills which is covered with fruit orchards, playfields of various kinds, and farms owned by the city and leased to farmers.

European cities promote and support cultural activities, such as symphony orchestras, operas, art galleries, museums, and so on. Innsbruck, Austria, each year sponsors contests on poetry, dramas, plastic arts, and architecture. Innsbruck has a city-owned theater and pays fifty per cent of the cost of maintenance and of producing plays, operas, and dramas. The city also subsidizes a symphony orchestra.

Heidelberg, a city of 120,000 population, spends the equivalent of a quarter million dollars a year for subsidizing opera, operettas, orchestras, and a theater. Geneva, Switzerland, supports private organizations devoted to art, welfare, sports, vacation schools, and so on, and the city owns and operates a large opera building.

Most of the other cities also assist and promote cultural activities and advise with private organizations on the conduct of exhibitions, concerts, festivals, literary and musical competitions, use of audio-visual material, the erection of statues, purchase of paintings, and so on. Usually there is a city department of culture, as in Vienna for example, where one of the eleven city departments is devoted to culture and adult education. In Germany the largest cities, as Dusseldorf and Frankfort, have special departments of culture.

It is interesting to note that prior to 1948 English cities had no power to provide cultural facilities other than art galleries, museums, parks, and recreation grounds, except such activities as came under the specific heading of "education." Since 1948, however, cities and towns have been permitted to spend a certain amount each year on entertainment and cultural activities, and Coventry is the first local authority in England to build, since the end of the war, both an art gallery and museum and a civic theater.

Dr. Leo Grebler, associate director of Columbia University's Institute for Urban Land Use and Housing Studies, has also reported on a survey of postwar reconstruction and planning in twenty-eight European cities, made under a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation. Dr. Grebler found that reconstruction planning had one idea in common. It was to bring a suburban atmosphere into the middle of the city and move people's living quarters out to the edge.

"Open spaces and green areas have replaced what used to be the most congested prewar slums," he said. "There is now more room for recreation and shopping in the center of rebuilt cities."

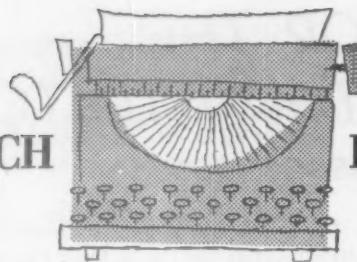
## City-School Cooperation in Fort Lauderdale

Within the past year the recreation department in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, initiated the organization of a school-city coordinating committee for the purpose of coordinating the planning and development of schools and city parks, playgrounds and playfields for the use of both city and school groups. The city is represented on the committee by the mayor, city manager, superintendent of recreation, superintendent of parks, chairman of the parks and recreation board, and the chairman of the planning and zoning commission; the Broward County Board of Public Instruction is represented by the superintendent of schools, the chairman of the board, its financial director, and its supervisor of maintenance and development.

An excellent working relationship exists between the city and the schools in that the city recreation department uses school sites and buildings without charge while the schools in turn use the city's swimming pool, ball fields, and tennis courts for practice, games, and matches.

A recent agreement between the city and county board of public instruction illustrates an advanced step in cooperative development, planning, and operation of a property for both school and community recreation use. According to the agreement the school board rented to the city for one dollar per year, on a twenty-year basis, a portion of a site at a school in the city. The board agreed to pay the cost of clearing and grading the playground area, to install a hard-surface multiple court area, and to make other improvements on the site. The city agreed to develop a lawn area, to construct two softball diamonds, including backstops, and outdoor shelters, to plant trees, provide picnic facilities, and maintain the playground and recreation area. The agreement provided that development of the grounds be accomplished by the city with specific approval of the board. The entire area is to be under the control of the board during the hours the school is in session, while during off-school hours control and use of the area will be under the jurisdiction of the city. •

## RESEARCH



## REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

### A.A.U. Study of Effect of Athletic Competition on Girls and Women

A commission appointed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has issued a report of its study of the effect of athletic competition on girls and women. Various aspects of the problem were studied and opinions were secured from a large number of women who have successfully participated in athletic competitions. The following recommendations were made by the commission in the light of its inquiry:

1. That the Amateur Athletic Union rules regarding physical examination, adherence to age classifications, and limitation of amount of participation and type of participation continue to be enforced in the field of competitive sport for girls and women.
2. That, insofar as possible, women be used as coaches, committee members, and executives in all competitive sports programs for girls and women.
3. That greater cooperation be established and maintained with other women's organizations in the fields of recreation and physical education by mutual inclusion on committees and by direct assistance on sports programs.
4. In view of the ever-changing picture in the field of women's sport, it is recommended that this commission become a permanent committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and that a revisions committee be appointed for the sole purpose of keeping this study abreast of new trends.

The December 1954 issue of *Research Quarterly* reports a study of physical education interests and needs of 1,155 freshman and sophomore women at the University of Washington. It was conducted by Marion R. Broer of the university and Dolly A. J. Holland of Everett Junior College. The findings with respect to preferences for activities should be of interest to recreation workers.

Students were asked to check the three activities in which they were interested. The activities checked by the greatest number were swimming, bowling, tennis, sailing and skiing, in that order. Students were asked to select six additional activities in which they were interested, but not as interested as those chosen first. Tennis, canoeing, badminton, golf, and bowling, in that order, were chosen by thirty-six per cent or more. Among the last choice activities, track and field ranked highest, followed by field hockey.

The ten activities that rank highest in desired instruction,

all levels considered, are tennis, swimming, bowling, skiing, golf, sailing, diving, riding, badminton and canoeing, in that order.

As for activities the students reported engaging in out of school, swimming tops the list with social dancing second. Bowling, tennis, and skiing were also indicated as highly popular out-of-school activities.

The principal objectives which the students claimed for their physical education experience are "to develop skills in various sports," "to learn activities that can be continued outside of school," "to have fun," and "to keep in good health and physical condition."

### Auditorium Rate Structures

The city of Manhattan, Kansas, in preparation for the opening of its new Memorial Auditorium, conducted a survey of operating procedures and rates in twenty-nine cities between ten thousand and forty-five thousand population. On the basis of the experiences a rate schedule was prepared.

Because of the extreme differences in the size, age, adaptability and type of auditorium facilities in the different cities, not to mention the extreme variability in the cities' economies, it was difficult to find a common denominator for use as a point of departure in determining equitable and adequate auditorium rates. Cities have apparently sought to achieve a variety of objectives through their auditorium charges; some strive to make the auditorium pay for itself or even make a profit, others simply try to decrease the loss that is considered inevitable.

All cities, however, levy the highest set of charges for primarily commercial activities, a considerably lower set of rates for events where no admission is charged; other varied uses are charged rates between these extremes. Daytime rates are usually lower than evening rates and reductions are sometimes made for combined daytime and evening use.

The primary factor which apparently influences daytime charges is operation cost in contrast to cost of depreciation, construction, as well as operating costs. Ability of the lessor to pay was often listed as an important consideration. The experiences of other communities indicated that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Manhattan to operate its auditorium without a loss. The table listing base rates in the twenty-nine cities indicates that the average commercial daytime rate is \$55.00 to \$72.00, or 2.8 cents to 3.7 cents per seat; comparable evening rates are \$63.00 to \$81.00, or 3.1 cents to 3.7 cents per seat. The average rates when no admission is charged are \$25.00 to \$30.00 for daytime use, or \$27.00 to \$34.00 for an evening period. •

MR. BUTLER is director of the NRA Research Department.



## Have an ALL SPORTS NIGHT

Paul J. Stobbe

*A sports night (or day) in a public recreation department is nothing unusual. A sports night that features minor sports, with the definite objective of arousing personal interest which will result in participation by those who come to be entertained, is something else again—and we think this is an idea worth real consideration.*

*Paul Stobbe is on the staff of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. A graduate of Wayne University, he is also the city and state handball champion.*

A SECOND ANNUAL "Cody All Sports Night" was held on Wednesday, February 2, 1955, by District V of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation at the Cody High School—one of the many schools which the recreation department uses cooperatively with the Detroit Board of Education. This is one of many events conducted by the six districts of the Detroit system. Other programs are held on a city-wide basis or as part of a recreation center's or playground's program. "All Sports Night" had a three-fold purpose. To:

*Acquaint the Public with Minor Sports.* During the past two years three thousand spectators have seen exhibitions lasting from ten to thirty minutes. They have been conducted by renowned athletes such as Norbert Schemansky, world's greatest weightlifter; Bill Mihalo, world's champion professional walker; Byron Kreiger, Olympic fencer; and others. Sports covered to date have been walking, the half-mile run, fencing, weightlifting, table tennis, handball, volleyball, basketball, roller skating, wrestling, jujitsu, fly casting, and boxing.

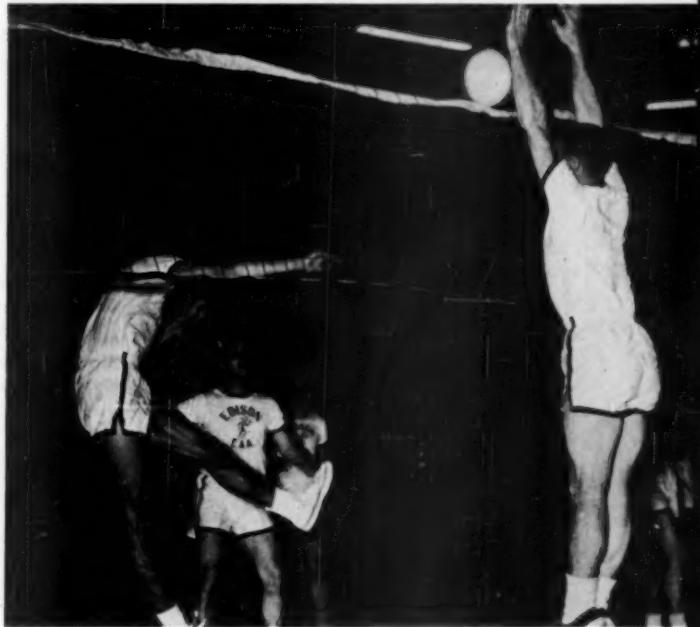
*Attempt to Interest Each Spectator in Participation at a Later Date.* If our program has a theme, it is "Play It Yourself." Our master of ceremonies stresses that our partici-

pants are there for the purpose of promoting active interest in these sports. According to Clarence Johnson, Olympic weightlifting coach, six men took up this sport as a direct result of last year's event. An elementary school teacher commented on the tremendous impression the volleyball exhibition made on his students this year.

*Entertain.* The audience reaction and comments have been favorable. In fact, the spectators have been so uncritical as to make it difficult to know what activities to replace or how to change the format of our program.

Two Cody "all sport nights" have come and gone without a hitch. Although the performers travel as far as twenty-five

All Sports Night volleyball exhibition by Edison All Stars.





In one of the variety acts seven-year-old Garry Fry shams the weightlifters who had preceded him with a thousand-pound lift.

miles, everyone performs gratuitously. No rehearsals are held. Thorough planning, leaving few details to chance, generous cooperation, and good fortune seem to account for our successful events.

There is no set way to plan an event of this type, as it will depend upon location, physical setup, personal contacts, and the amount of time available. We have held our own events in a public high school, with its attendant limitations, on the first Wednesday in February, from 6:30 to 10:00 P.M.

#### A Suggested Plan of Approach

##### *In October—Plan the Program*

1. Select the date and time.
2. Select and allot time to the individual sports exhibition.
3. Insert variety non-sport acts for contrast.
4. To sustain audience attention, stagger the inactive exhibitions among the more active ones.
5. Wherever possible, use your star performers at a time when most spectators have had a chance to arrive.
6. Select your guest speaker. Last year our guest was Vince Banonis, one of our great Detroit Lions' football players. This year Jim Hay, Dutch Reibel, and Marcel Bonin, Red Wing hockey players, thrilled the audience.

*In October—Make Your Contacts*

1. Obtain definite commitments wherever possible.
2. If commitment is indefinite obtain date when agreement can be reached.
3. Send participants postcards or letters with the date,

the place, and the time of the program.

##### *January—First Week*

1. Again get in touch with definite participants reminding them of the forthcoming event.
2. Do the same with indefinite prospects.
3. Whip your final program into shape.

##### *January—Second Week*

1. Send publicity to neighborhood weekly newspapers. Usually they are very cooperative. The success of your program may be dependent upon the space you receive.
2. Send notices to all participants regarding the time and length of your exhibition, map showing location, and other pertinent information about parking, showers, lockers, and so on.
3. Undertake promotion via television at this time.

##### *January—Fourth Week*

1. Send publicity to daily papers.
3. Mimeograph programs. They should carry such information as: name of exhibition and participant together with his titles or other information about him, where further information may be obtained about a particular exhibition, credits to individuals or organizations. Our regular recreation schedule at Cody is promoted by having this schedule appear on the program sheet.

##### *February—Last Two Days*

1. Telephone contestants for final check.
2. Make final check on miscellaneous items: bleachers, permits, P.A. system, properties, and so on.
3. Check with janitors, volunteer helpers, and so on, for the last time.

##### *February—Day of Program*

1. Set up equipment, lay out temporary courts.
2. Place volunteer and professional help at their posts.
3. Have performers check in with you upon their arrival and have them sit together where they can be easily located.
4. Keep tight rein on your timing. Permitting acts beyond the allotted time can disrupt your schedule and discourage the other athletes whose time must be shortened.

##### *February—Day After the Program*

1. Return properties and ascertain if any damage occurred during the program which requires written reports to your superiors.
2. Send notes of appreciation to all persons involved.

We are glad to have the opportunity of presenting these sports to the public. Minor sports do not thrive as easily as our national sports and extra help is greatly needed to promote them to the benefit of the public. •

Where all ages are served, where children are protected, where the ill, the handicapped and the troubled are given help and understanding . . . there everyone leads a healthier, happier life.

We urge your support of these united campaigns for social service in your community. We are particularly interested in having full support in those communities where any of the services of the National Recreation Association are included in the drive.

United Community Campaigns for voluntary health and welfare services are now in progress all over the United States and Canada. Give your share . . . give gladly, the united way.



# Outline for Halloween— The Modern Way

William F. Keller



THE FOLLOWING report on the city-wide Halloween program of the city recreation department in Burbank, California, indicates good results from careful organization.

## I. Halloween Activities and Attendance

Olive Avenue Recreation Center	Youth	Adult	Volunteers
Dance .....	350	50	40
Tiny Tot .....	97	85	—
Handicapped Children .....	30	5	7
Verdugo Park .....	500	150	16
Tiny Tot .....	100	75	—
McCambridge Park .....	700	250	18
Tiny Tot .....	92	130	—
Mountain View Park .....	200	65	14
Pacific Park .....	400	150	17
Santa Anita Play Area .....	100	50	13
Buena Vista Park .....	220	75	10
Vickroy Park .....	350	100	12
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>147</b>

**Grand Total:** 4,471 persons participating in municipal areas, 31 parents and P.T.A. organizations received counseling service and equipment for home parties and school parties. Other organizational activities including school district, parochial schools and churches, covered 700 young people, 75 adults, and 36 volunteers, or a total of 811 persons.

## II. Who Made the Program Possible?

- 16 citizens and city officials served on the executive board (3 meetings).
- 22 citizens and city officials served on the advisory committee as committee chairmen (11 meetings).
- 197 citizens served as volunteers, manning booths, supervision, police and fire protection, movie operators, costume parade judges, sacking candy, and so on.
- 28 fraternal, service, social, and veteran organizations donated \$595.00 cash.
- 19 other organizations or persons donated supplies, equipment or service.
- 39 recreation leaders and park employees were provided by the parks and recreation department. Additional men were required for preparation and cleanup.
- **Grand total:** 321 citizens, organizations, city officials and employees.

## III. Cost of the Program

**Halloween Committee Funds:** Awards, novelties, candy, decorations, postage, photography and dance orchestra ..... \$ 470.92

**Parks and Recreation Department:** Leadership, labor, supplies, materials and movies ..... \$1695.51  
Total cost of twelve Halloween parties at eight parks ..... \$2166.43

## IV. Was the Program Successful?

**Police Report.** Between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and midnight, there were no destruction of property reports. Be-

MR. KELLER is the assistant superintendent of the Burbank, California, Park and Recreation Department.

tween 12:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. two fire hydrants were turned on; one fire hose in an apartment hall turned on; one garbage can was missing; one car was smeared with paint.

Reports indicate that there are in Burbank approximately 23,761 children and youth in the following age groups: 2749 senior high school age (sixteen to nineteen years old); 3902 junior high school age (thirteen to fifteen years old); 9913 elementary school age (seven to twelve years old); 7197 pre-school age (one to six years old).

**Trick or Treating.** To those touring the city on Halloween night it appeared that about eight out of every ten homes cooperated by lighting front porches, on Halloween night only. With excellent weather prevailing, and it being Saturday night, "Trick or Treating" extended later this year.

**Home Parties.** Special emphasis was placed on home and neighborhood parties in a series of newspaper articles covering party suggestions, games, contests, and food recipes. A party consultant service was established by the parks and recreation department.

## V. Observations

The children were having fun; and the absence of vandalism on Halloween night may be largely attributed to:

- The awareness of the entire community to a common challenge.
- The enthusiastic participation of hundreds of citizens, organizations, and city officials in the early planning and conducting of a city-wide program.
- Designing a Halloween program of many parties strategically located throughout the city, thus keeping children busy, off the streets, and in their own neighborhoods.

## VI. Remarks of Burbank Citizens

**Burbank Review:** "Mischief muzzled—park parties hold pranks on Halloween to minimum."

**Chief of Police Rex Andrews:** "We had very little trouble and the Halloween committee deserves much credit . . ."

**A. L. Rediger, president, Burbank Chamber of Commerce:** "It was a pleasure to . . . note the tremendous interest of adults in carrying out this splendid program. National records bear out the fact that youths under proper guidance and leadership are non-destructive and a definite asset to any community. I believe there are no problem youth but that there are many youths with problems."

**Vice-Mayor Earl C. Blais:** "The citizens and organizations of this city are to be commended on the wonderful manner in which everyone cooperated to support this most successful community project." •



## A DRUM and BUGLE CORPS

*for Neuropsychiatric Hospital Patients*

**Art Wrobel**

DURING THE PAST few years the drum and bugle corps has proved to be a tremendous factor in stimulating community pride, competition, and general interest in belonging to an organized musical group. This is also true of this activity in neuropsychiatric hospitals, and, in addition, musical participation carries treatment value and therapeutic benefit.

The organization and development of such a unit is being successfully conducted at the St. Cloud Veterans Administration Hospital in Minnesota. This neuropsychiatric hospital is a 1,379 bed treatment hospital which maintains a full-time music program.

During the winter months a survey is taken of patients interested in active participation, and a record is kept of their age, length of hospitalization, interests, hobbies, diagnosis, and present condition, with the idea that their participation is voluntary as far as feasible in keeping with the medical prescription. This information is submitted to the medical staff, and they, in turn, determine which patients will be assigned to the drum and bugle corps. Prescription to participate in this music activity takes preference over all others except medical appointments. Periodic reports are submitted to the medical staff by the music director to establish the patient's progress in relation to his ability to get along with others, how well he is learning, and other elements pertaining to his adjustment to hospital treatment.

From an objective standpoint, the organization of such a group activity enables the medical staff member to observe and evaluate the progress of his patient. The drum and bugle

corps is an excellent means of re-socialization. Each member learns that cooperative effort, taking commands, competition, and friendly interpersonal relationships are all important to the success of the unit. When patients realize this, they are likely to transfer this learning by applying it to other things they do.

Members of the corps are genuinely interested in it, and ask about the plans for next season, and whether they will be able to play again. They talk to their friends about the parades they have been in and arouse the interest of other patients.

Mr. "X," a privileged ward patient who loves music but cannot play any instrument, was so enthusiastic about becoming a member that he took a pair of drum sticks and practiced everywhere he went. He is active in sports, takes care of the golf putting greens, helps with work on the ward, but he finds time to practice. He had trouble learning, but whenever he came to ask me something, whether I was in the music room or not, he'd find me. He is making steady progress and is now one of our best drummers. This kind of enthusiasm is good, and it is interesting to note that this patient has been hospitalized since 1937 and has a diagnosis of manic type, manic-depressive reaction with assaultive tendency. He is getting along well with others now, and has not shown any assaultive tendency thus far. He will be a member again this year, and as a result of his membership he has been responsible for recruiting three new members and finding one man who played a drum fifteen years ago, but was too timid to ask to join. Mr. "X" is sixty-four years old and as spry as anyone twenty years younger.

The period of intensive training for the corps begins the second or third week in April and continues for about six

ART WROBEL is the music director at the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

weeks. During this period two or three sectional rehearsals and three full-corps rehearsals are held each week. Extra help and encouragement is given to those who need it so that they can keep pace with the others.

The rehearsal schedule begins with two weeks of basic rudiments in drumming and bugling. Time is devoted to the theory of organization, discussion of maneuvers, music reading, and general orientation as to what is expected of each member during his membership. Definite rules are set up for conduct and behavior in such a way that teamwork is stressed. We have had no behavior problems in any corps activity for the past four years.

A new drum and bugle corps is organized each session because the turnover of membership is so great that only about twenty per cent of the previous season's membership remain for the next season. Our records indicate that between fifty and sixty per cent of the new season's roster of patients do not complete the season's activities, and twenty-five per cent are discharged, sent on trial visit, or are transferred before the first parade.

At the beginning of the training season, more than half of our members are closed-ward patients. The majority of these are transferred to an open or privileged ward before the end of drum and bugle corps season.

Mr. "P," a closed-ward patient, was not interested in any hospital activity, didn't want to go to a shop, refused to take a shower, didn't talk much, and was generally uncooperative. He did not have any training or experience in music, but was asked several times whether he would be interested in playing a snare drum or bugle. He finally consented to try it, and after a lot of concentration and encouragement, he began to improve. He became more alert, began to associate with other patients, and became more cooperative. He progressed steadily in his hospital adjustment and also became a good drummer. Soon after he became a regular member, he was transferred to a privileged ward and has remained there. He may be up for release soon.

The members of the drum and bugle corps from the previous year are used to form a nucleus, and they assist in the instruction and training of the new members. After the new members are well on their way, these former members begin study on the alternate instrument, drum or bugle. Therefore, there are a number of members who are versatile enough to insure correct balance of instrumentation.

The bugle section begins its study with the mouthpiece. A bugle is assigned to each member, and the rudiments of playing and handling the instrument during performances are practiced.

The drummers begin their training by studying the correct method of holding the sticks, beating, the triple and double beat, timing, and accent. Those who experience difficulty with any of the beats, use their hands to beat out the rhythm. The street-beats, the roll-off, drum accompaniment to the bugle calls, and the parade routine are introduced step by step, going from the known to the unknown in an orderly manner. During this time the training and performance commands are introduced, and most rehearsals are conducted through this media because it saves time and helps to produce a unit well disciplined in performance.

Following the basic rudiments, the corps is rehearsed in close-order drill using regulation army commands to undergo several transitions: open-rank drill, marching with instruments (not playing), standing in formation and playing the parade routine by whistle-baton commands, and, finally, marching and playing.

The unit is now ready for parade rehearsal. The time involved in "putting together" the drum and bugle corps will vary slightly according to the general ability of the group. The outdoor marching periods are arranged to condition these men to a two-mile parade. Several members are over fifty years old and we have not had a drop-out at any parade for the past four years.

The flag squad is composed of three flag men and four guards. This unit is not organized until after the first two weeks of drum and bugle training. These men are then trained in the army manual-of-arms and one patient, who acts as squad leader, gives the commands. Leadership is on a rotational basis.

From now on the entire marching unit rehearses together. Rank formations, taking whistle-baton commands, tempo of cadence, turns, maneuvers, care of instruments, tuning of drums, inspection procedure are all thoroughly rehearsed. The last four rehearsals are devoted to polishing up the performance, general instruction in parade routine, conduct, rules governing the judging of a marching unit, so that each member may enter a parade in full confidence. The patients begin to feel and show a stronger sense of belonging, and this added touch has paid off in competitive marching. They have won a first and a second place position in three competitive parades during the past two years.

#### Parade Performance

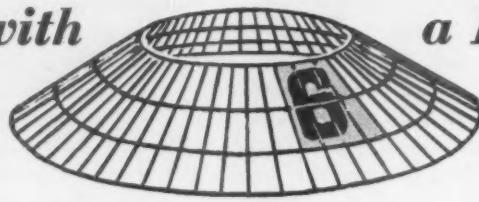
The first parade of the season is a double-performance day, marching in the hospital Memorial Day parade and in the local St. Cloud civic Memorial Day parade, as illustrated in the photograph on the opposite page. The parade-performance period represents a period of continued rehearsals on a sustaining basis, and the performance of the drum corps in about seven or eight off-station parades.

The corps is invited to perform in local parades and celebrations, and the expenses of these trips are paid by the inviting community. Occasionally a local service organization will sponsor and supplement the expenses involved in a trip when the normal allowances will not cover meals.

The members of the drum and bugle corps really look forward to these parades; the anticipation they build up is marvelous. They love and respect their uniform. We want them to gain confidence in themselves, to give them a sense of satisfaction in performing for others, and to allow them to perform under normal circumstances in a competitive spirit—win or lose. The result of all this effort has been a display of "esprit de corps" which is seldom seen in any kind of patient activity. We try to avoid every bit of embarrassment to the patient and the hospital during any parade. Therefore, we ask that no public announcement be made to the effect that the corps is from a mental hospital. Members do not want sympathy, but, rather, they want to be recognized on the merit of their performance. •

# CODEBALL-

*the game with* **a KICK**



Harold T. Friermood

"Dr. Code, why don't you develop a game for the masses that will be as popular as golf is for the classes?" asked the late Anton Cermak, mayor of Chicago. This was the challenge that set sportsman Dr. William E. Code, a successful Chicago physician, to work.

He wanted to develop an activity that could be played by all ages and both sexes. It had to be inexpensive. If space used for other sports could be utilized that would reduce the cost. It should be playable all seasons of the year and in all parts of the country.

Dr. Code found that ideas developed best while experimenting. He tried golf with a single club and a larger ball—one club was less expensive and the larger ball was not easily lost. Being a physician he conceived of the new game in terms of movement that would call into play the large muscle groups of the body and thus be therapeutically beneficial to the participants. If large numbers of people of all ages and both sexes were to be attracted, the game could not be complicated, yet should have an appeal that would challenge skill development. He traced the origin and development of other sports such as basketball, volleyball, bowling, tennis, handball, squash racquets, table tennis, badminton, swimming strokes, water polo, and others; each had its good points as well as its limitations.

After considerable testing and rejecting of various types of activities he decided he needed two games: one an indoor game that demanded the speed, stamina, and skill of a trained athlete, and another game for outdoor play that would serve the masses in which he and his friend Mayor Cermak were deeply interested. Using his own name as a reminder to the mayor that the challenge had resulted in a concrete activity he called the indoor game, "Codeball-in-the-Court," (kicking "handball"), and the outdoor game, "Codeball-on-the-Green," (kicking "golf").

For both games he used a pneumatic rubber ball that could withstand an outside pressure of six hundred pounds before it would collapse. This ball was lively and durable and cost about fifty cents (because the good doctor himself absorbed the initial cost of developing the equipment needed

to manufacture the ball). Consultations were carried on with recreation people, park departments, schools and colleges, YMCA's, summer camps, athletic clubs, veterans hospitals, and industries. During this period of experimentation the concept of a hole in the ground into which the ball could be footed was changed, upon the recommendation of Avery Brundage, now president of the International Olympic Committee, to a cone-shaped bowl that could be shifted easily.

During the November 1929 Forty-First Annual Amateur Athletic Union Convention held in St. Louis, the games of Codeball-in-the-Court and Codeball-on-the-Green were presented and adopted as official A.A.U. sports. Rules for both games were published, and are distributed through the national A.A.U. office.\*

Briefly described, the indoor game, Codeball-in-the-Court, is much like handball except that it is played with the feet in a standard four-wall enclosed handball court. Unlike handball the ball may be kicked on the second bounce, may be returned by kicking it into the rear wall, or may be "set-up" on the first kick and then played to the front wall.

The outdoor game, Codeball-on-the-Green, makes use of the same ball: white rubber, six inches in diameter and twelve

\* *Handball Guide*, Amateur Athletic Union, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. \$50.

**Dr. Friermood, AAU Codeball Committee chairman (left), instructs the recreation director of Daytona Beach, Florida (with hat). Aluminum bowls rise seven inches from turf and each has identifying number. Photo of kick-off equipment next page.**



**DR. FRIERMOOD** is senior secretary for health and physical education of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the National A.A.U. Codeball Committee, and chairman of the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics.

ounces in weight. Play usually occurs in foursomes, and each player's ball is identified by a number of one to four or by a color dot of red, blue, black, or green. (In winter a red ball that shows up distinctly against the snow is used.) The game is played in an outdoor area of from three to ten acres (field, campus, or golf course) on which seven or fourteen aluminum bowls are distributed. The bowls are forty-one inches in diameter at the base, rise cone-shaped seven inches from the turf to an opening eighteen inches in diameter. The bowls are identified by large numbers or by numbered flagpoles. Depending upon the space available the bowls are laid out to permit distances of from thirty to three hundred yards from each kick-off to bowl. This affords di-

versity to the number of kicks required.

Six years after the official sanction of the game, *Time* magazine in its July 1, 1935 issue reported on the first United States Codeball-on-the-Green championship won by Bert Gates at Forest Park, St. Louis. It was estimated that 50,000 persons had become competent players by that time. Played in playgrounds and parks, summer camps, on college campuses, at veterans hospitals, C.C.C. camps, and used widely at industrial, church, and luncheon club picnics, the game had become well established.

Came the war, and rubber and aluminum were used for war purposes. Because of the values of the games, a committee organization was continued through the A.A.U. An appeal was made to the late Alex Taylor to help in securing equipment that met rule specifications. Experimentation was carried on with plastic, fiberglass, aluminum, steel sheets, and bowls made of galvanized steel rods welded to metal hoops. Bowls made of woven rattan reeds were developed in Mexico, South America, the Philippines, and in Japan. Rubber balls were manufactured in England.

Promotional fliers, playing rules, articles, and reports were prepared. Demonstrations were put on. Talks were made about the values of the games. Persons who ordinarily watch physical recreation were intrigued by the game with a kick, and while they came to watch they stayed to play.

Family groups with small yards purchase a single bowl and four balls, and by setting up kick-offs in different locations, play into the one bowl and get the satisfaction that comes from family or neighborhood recreation.

With mass production methods and new inexpensive materials, Codeball is destined to become the low cost widely popular recreation its inventor visualized twenty-six years ago when he said, "Here it is—the game with a kick." •



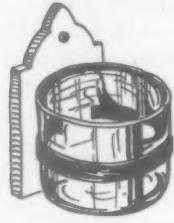
BOWL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
YARDAGE								
PAR								
1. Names								
2.								
3.								
4.								

Deposit Score Card and Pencil at Starting Point

An ideal Codeball-on-the-Green course can be laid out on a 5-acre tract. Natural hazards of trees, rocks, hills, streams of water, "roughs," add interest to the game.

# How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

## FLOWER HOLDER YOU CAN MAKE

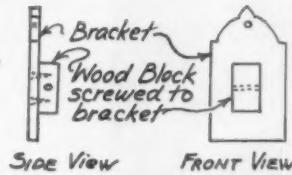
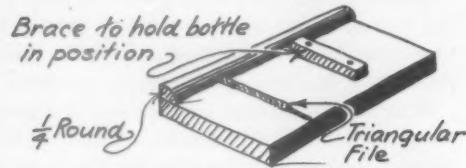


### MATERIALS

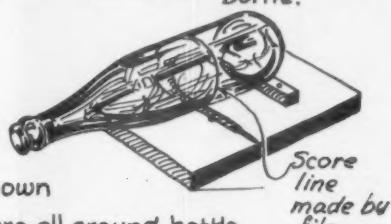
Wood-Copper Screws-Triangular File ~ Carborundum Stone~Turpentine~Twine~ Emery Paper~Lighter Fluid ~ Bolt-Pail of cold water ~18gauge Copper Band~Quart Ginger Ale Bottle .

### METHOD

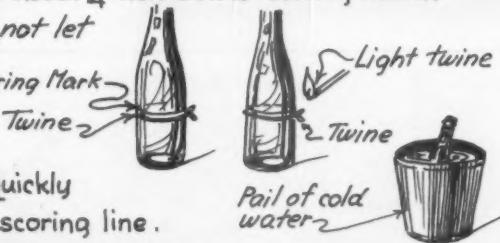
1. Make wood bracket (Use your own design).
2. Make jig for scoring bottle to assure an even break around bottle.



Note: Bracket should be a little taller than section of bottle and narrower than diameter of bottle.



3. Score bottle: Hold bottle firmly in position shown in sketch - press down on bottle ~ turn on file ~ score all around bottle.
4. Tie soft heavy twine around bottle about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below scoring mark. Soak with lighter fluid (Warning: do not let fluid run down side of bottle). Scoring Mark
5. Light twine ~ running match around bottle to light twine rapidly.
6. When fire burns out plunge bottle quickly into cold water. Bottle will break at scoring line.
7. Smooth edge with carborundum stone. Keep stone wet with turpentine. Then finish smoothing edge with emery paper. Dip edge to be smoothed in turpentine.
8. Make copper band and attach with bolt to block on bracket as shown in sketches.
9. Stain or wax bracket.



Note: Candle holders, mugs, lamp bases, bowls and similar objects can be made .



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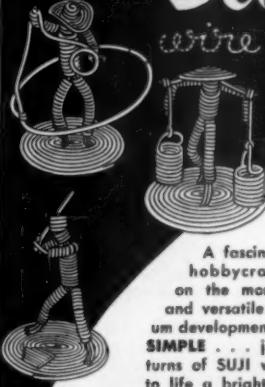
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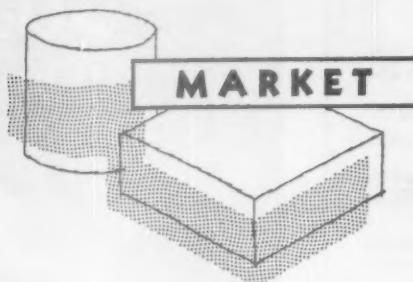
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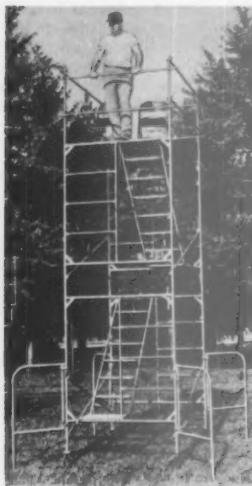
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## NEWS

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◆ A tubular steel portable tower, designed to give football coaches and others an elevated vantage point, has been introduced by Bill-Jax, Inc. The tower is equipped with removable stair sections which may be used inside the tower as shown, or on the outside like a fire escape. While the 14-foot tower is customarily stationed near the 50-yard line during a game, it may be moved during practice to any part of the field quickly and easily, as it is equipped with locking-type rubber casters. Further details are available by writing Bill-Jax, Inc., Archbold, Ohio.

◆ A new illustrated booklet, *How to Care for Your Floors*, has been published by the maker of Johnson's Wax. Long-range and day-to-day maintenance programs for all types of floors are described in detail. There also is a section on suggested treatments for some of the most common floor failures such as loose tiles, yellowing, lack of water resistance, blooming, and tackiness. Copies are available without charge from S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Maintenance Wax Department, Racine, Wisconsin.

◆ The Routo-Jig, a portable electric tool, combines the functions of a jigsaw, router, jointer, and sharper table, for cutting, jointing or shaping of wood, plywood, composition, or plastic. For price and literature on the Routo-Jig, and a catalog of other electric tools, write Porter-Cable, 56 Exchange Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

### *How to Use the Porter-Cable Router-Shaper-Power Plane,*



a new 48-page manual designed as a practical guide, (usually priced at fifty cents) is offered free to homecraftsmen and woodworking students who write Porter-Cable at 61 Exchange Street. (In Canada, write Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario.)

◆ A creative coloring set, "The Coloring Toy," contains sixteen crayons and sturdy printed die-cut cards which can be punched out to form castle walls, puppets, or whatever a child desires. Fasteners packed with the toy permit pieces to be joined together to make a variety of wiggling puppets, hinged walls, a fairy tale land, or a little theatre. This, as well as many other fascinating inexpensive toys (many suitable for organization Christmas party gifts), is illustrated in the attractive 1955 toy catalog available from Tigrett Industries, 66 East Walton Place, Chicago 11, Illinois.



## Handweaving — for better recreation programs

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## Books & Pamphlets Received

BARD OF GREENBUSH, THE — SAMUEL WOODWORTH — 1784-1842, William Gould "Cap'n Bill" Vinal. William G. Vinal, R.F.D. Vinehall, Norwell, Massachusetts. Pp. 18. \$50.

FUN WITH YOUR CAMERA, Mae and Ira Freeman. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 55. \$1.50.

GEOGRAPHY FUNBOOK—AN EDUCATIONAL FUNBOOK, Settle G. Beard and Hannah Robins. The Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York 19. Pp. 124. \$1.50.

LEADER'S DIGEST. Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., 743 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. Pp. 96. \$2.00.

Li'L ABNER OFFICIAL SQUARE DANCE HANDBOOK, Fred Liefer. A. S. Barnes & Company, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 127. \$1.50.\*

MASK MAKING, Matthew Baranski. The Davis Press, Inc., Worcester 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 101. \$5.50.

MUSIC BUILDINGS, ROOMS AND EQUIPMENT. Music Educators National Conference, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4. Pp. 96. \$4.50.

PLANNING AND DESIGNING—THE MULTIPURPOSE ROOM IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 48. \$25.

QUESTIONS BOYS ASK, David W. Armstrong. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 160. \$2.50.\*

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE. London and Greater London Playing Fields Association, 65 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW 1, England. Pp. 118. Price: 2s. 6d.

SOCIOLOGY OF PLAY, RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME, THE. Florence Greenhoe Robbins. Wm. C. Brown Company, 915 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 389. \$5.75.

\* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive ten per cent discount on list price. Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

SEEDS OF LIFE—The Story of Sex in Nature from Amoeba to Man, John Langdon-Davies. Devin Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 172. \$3.00.

STATISTICAL AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF MUNICIPAL WELFARE, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION AGENCIES OF NEW YORK CITY. Welfare and Health Council of New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 29. \$1.00.

STUDYING YOUR COMMUNITY, Roland L. Warren. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 385. \$3.00.

THESE ARE YOUR CHILDREN, Gladys Gardner Jenkins, Helen Shacter and William W. Bauer. Scott, Foresman and Company, 433 E. Erie Street, Chicago 11. Pp. 320. \$3.50.

WHEN CHILDREN WRITE. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 40. \$75.

YOUNG SCOTT BOOKS, 1955—A Complete Graded Catalog With Suggested Classroom Uses. William R. Scott, Inc., 8 West 13th Street, New York 11. Pp. 47. Free.

YOUR FIGURE, LADIES! Paul Fogarty. A. S. Barnes & Company, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 87. \$1.00.\*

## Magazine Articles

AMERICAN CITY MAGAZINE, March 1955  
New Trends in Playground Design and Equipment, Robert B. Nichols.

BEACH AND POOL, May 1955  
Diving Boards and Their Care, Joseph E. Colasunno.  
Fins, Snorkel and Mask, Henry F. Pohl.

Tile Swimming Pools, Karl G. Keck, Jr.  
A Numerical Rating System, Texas Department of Health.

CHILDREN, May-June 1955  
Preschool Blind Children and Their Parents, Lela B. Carr.

THE GROUP, April 1955  
Group Work with the Handicapped in a Community Center Setting, Ernest Weinrich.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION, May-June 1955  
Adventure in Outdoor Education, Julian W. Smith.

Hosteling—Inexpensive Travel for Fun, Jean R. Sanford.

Swimming for the Deaf, Hannah C. Meyer.

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Planning Swimming Pools for Maximum Use, Jay M. Ver Lee.

MERRILL-PALMER QUARTERLY,  
Winter 1955  
Educational Approaches to Aging, Wilma Donahue.

PARK MAINTENANCE, May 1955  
Ambitious Recreational Center Plan — Pompano Beach, Florida.  
Who Pays? A Look at State Laws on Vandalism.

Painting Exterior Masonry.  
Huge Expansion Due for Park Systems.  
"Operation Brush-Off" Gives Birmingham, Washington, Civic Athletic Field.

PARKS AND RECREATION, May 1955  
The Lure of Camp Life, C. Walton Johnson.

Interpretive Programs, Roberts Mann.  
Skating Projects at \$4.00 Per Square Foot, John J. Considine.

Factors to be Considered in Construction of a Football Field, J. R. Walter, Jr.

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE,  
April 1955  
Sculptural Playground Slide at Lower Cost.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, June 13, 1955  
We Are Destroying Our National Parks, Wallace Stegner.

TODAY'S HEALTH, June 1955  
The Science and Fun of Skin Diving, Frederic T. Jung, M.D.  
The Day That Was a Full Vacation, Frank G. Dickinson.

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## PUBLICATIONS

### Covering the Leisure-time Field

#### Studying Your Community

Roland L. Warren. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 385. \$3.00.

In this volume Professor Warren has prepared a worthy successor to earlier publications issued by the Russell Sage Foundation dealing with community surveys. It is "a working manual for people who are interested in studying their own community in one or all of its aspects. It is designed for the layman, but may be of help also to professional people, particularly in those aspects of the community not directly within their field of professional competence."

Written in informal style, the book contains a vast fund of useful information. Many of the chapters deal with particular aspects of community life. Others treat the general subject of community organizations and methods of conducting surveys.

Readers of RECREATION will find much that is familiar in the recreation chapter, especially the section relating to public recreation, for to a considerable degree the material is drawn from publications of the National Recreation Association. They may be surprised to read, however, that "in scarcely any field of community endeavor is there such general agreement on detail standards as in the public recreation field."

Many specific and practical suggestions are offered for things an individual or organization can do to help develop a recreation program in a community. The sixty-four questions listed for study or suggested action give evidence of a wide familiarity with community recreation problems and procedures. An exception might be the implication that recreation commissions are composed primarily of government officials rather than of lay citizens, as is usually the case.

Recreation leaders will find useful the many references to the relation of recreation to other phases of community life. Among the most useful features of the book are the practical guides for conducting a survey and the comprehensive list of national agencies concerned with various aspects of community life.—George D. Butler, Director of the NRA Research Department.

#### Major Sports Techniques

Ethan Allen, Jim Moore, Forrest Anderson and Don Canham. A. S. Barnes & Company, 332 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 438. \$5.00.

The fundamental techniques of five major sports are analyzed and illustrated with very effective action drawings in this master volume. Each sport is covered by a well-recognized coach who tells how to select and use equipment, how to train and practice, how to build skills. This book should be of special interest to coaches, athletes, sports fans.

#### Philosophy of Recreation and Leisure

Jay B. Nash. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. \$3.50.\*

This is not just another book on recreation but a book on life, with a philosophy taken from rich life experiences as practiced and proved by the author. Its scope is youth to old age; its theme, recreation through which moves man, aspiring, experimenting, accepting, discarding, but always seeking. The progress of man is measured by the challenges accepted. The problems of the use of leisure are discussed, each chapter carrying a different theme.

Leisure is a gift from the achievements of the past, a part of gracious living, made up of precious moments of expanding life.

Man, by his inventive genius, has placed himself in a cage of his own making. He has created servants who can rob him of his most precious quality, initiative. And, according to Dr. Nash, happiness and the will-to-live result from active participation.

Future civilizations will be judged by the quality of their recreation, creative or passive.

The chapter, "Retire and Live," a timely subject, is excellent; while the last chapter vividly describes the pattern man may follow to successful living or to mediocre existence.

This book should be read carefully by every educator and recreation director in the country. It is thought-

provoking and inspiring. Don't overlook the Epilogue.—Grant D. Brandon, for many years superintendent of recreation in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

#### Basic Principles of Parliamentary Law and Protocol

Marguerite Grumme. 3830 Humphrey Street, St. Louis 16, Missouri. Pp. 68. \$1.00 single copy; \$5.50 for six; \$10.00 for twelve.

Here is a very helpful guide for those who must give time to planning or attending group meetings. The section on parliamentary law, based on Robert's *Rules of Order*, gets right down to the basic principles in condensed form and answers most questions one would have about parliamentary proprieties in a meeting.

The section on basic protocol is equally valuable. It sets forth in simple terms the proper procedures and courtesies that should apply in the planning and conduct of general meetings, guest meetings, dinners, conferences, and conventions. Questions relating to presidential, officer, and member protocol are covered in detail.

For the group leader this pocket size manual eliminates guesswork in the observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion. If it were studied by recreation officials and group workers everywhere, how smoothly the wheels of each meeting would run!—George Nesbitt, Director of the NRA Correspondence and Consultation Service.

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# Recreation Leadership Courses

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Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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